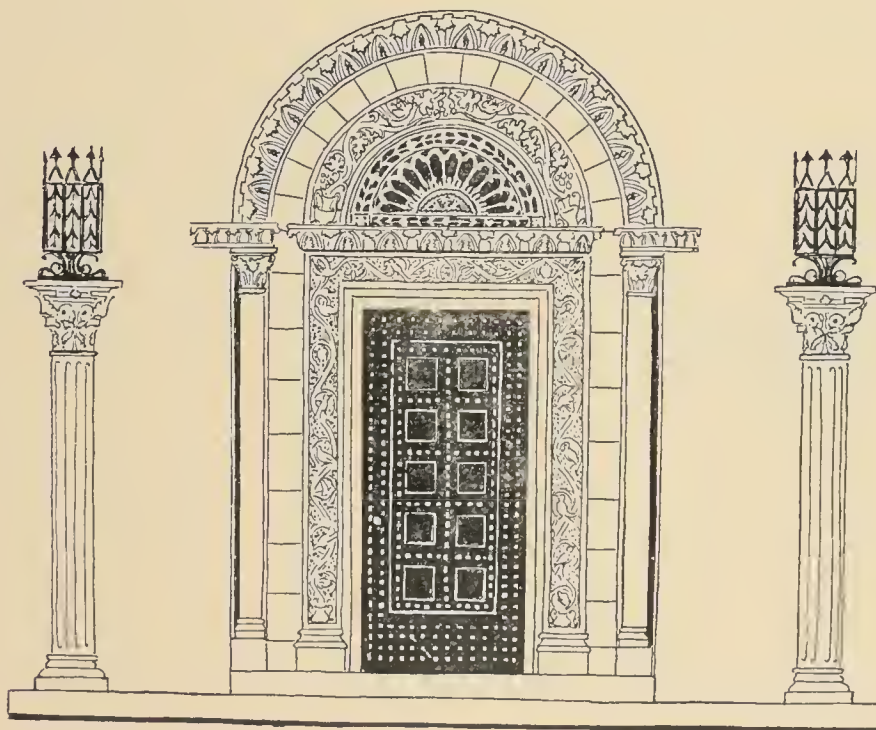


OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE



Volume XXX

NOVEMBER, 1933

Number 2

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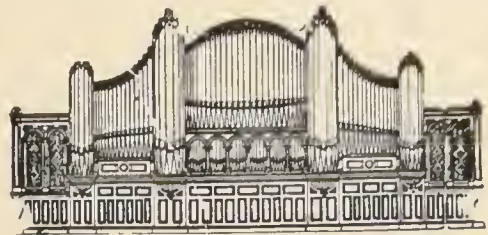
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What is Happening on the Campus at Oberlin

What Can Sports Contribute?

The aim of the extra-curricular program on any college campus should be to provide all students with an opportunity for self-expression, leadership, and development of skills and abilities along lines of individual interest. It is, in short, a training in the use of leisure.

Sport is and should be only one part of a well-balanced extra-curricular program. It is, however, an important part, and enjoys the added advantage of a more complete organization in the college than has yet been accorded to most of the other so-called "outside" activities. As a part of the extra-curricular program what is its scope? What can it and should it contribute to the life of a student?

1. The student should, ideally, have the social experience of being a member of a team, playing against other teams of equal ability. He should have the "feel" of being a unit in a group working to one end, and on occasion of being a leader in such a group.



Our intramural systems for both men and women have provided immense scope for this sort of thing. And while team play is not frequently indulged in after leaving college, the experience and the sense of leadership still carry on.

2. The student, man or woman, should be given opportunity to develop individual skills—in golf, tennis or swimming, archery, bowling, campcraft, apparatus, or any of the hundred and one physical activities he may do by himself, and gain satisfaction from doing with some degree of skill. This represents an interest that can be carried on into adult life.



3. The student should be able as spectator to watch sports with a certain amount of appreciation of their finer points. This is the aesthetic point of view, and is a carry-over of great value.

GERTRUDE E. MOULTON,
Director of Department of Physical
Education for Women.

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

VOLUME XXX

OBERLIN, OHIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1933

No. 2

Founders' Day, the exact anniversary of the opening of the doors of Oberlin Collegiate Institute, occurs December 3. Many of us remember, as students, the hour

FOUNDERS' DAY MEETINGS

Chapels of that day. Frankly, as students, we many of us never found out what it was all about. Vague early history of some mythical land, insubstantial beings called Father Shipherd and Father Stewart—yes, we met them; sometimes we even watched them kneeling at the fallen tree to pray. But the thing, the thing itself: the electric moment, that December 3, when the doors of the first rough building on this ground were flung open, and the little band of students marched into that classroom smelling, no doubt, of new wood and the heat of metal stoves; when Father Shipherd's and Father Stewart's vision first left the abstract and began to take shape in the real if sober medium of lecture and text-book; when the new light designed for the darkness of the Mississippi Valley was actually first lit, however little aware the Mississippi Valley may at the moment have been of it—that thing, we say, we never did realize.

We will have a chance to realize it, however, this year. To better understand the quality of that hour, and the goodly company that down the years we have become, we are asking you to hold simultaneous alumni meetings from coast to coast. It is our hope that a great radio hook-up may at this time bring to you the actual voices of Oberlin. In any case special messages from Oberlin will be read. We do ask you to cooperate in this matter; not only to meet with one another but to be conscious of all the Oberlin fellowship meeting with you everywhere; to be conscious of the College meeting with you here; and all of you to remember, with honor, that class-room and those voices of an exact century ago. It is our last looking back together over the road we have traveled.

Although the Alumni Association has decided to hold no formal program on Homecoming, November 18, this year, we are earnestly hoping that those of our alumni who wish to make a visit to the

NO PROGRAM FOR HOMECOMING

Campus this fall will do so on that day. All we mean to imply is, that we are not asking the dormitories to decorate especially, there will be no reception in the Men's Building following the game, and no alumni dance at night. We shall, however, be glad to see any of you that present yourselves, and urge you all to register in the central office or to write where you are going to be so that we may help friends find you.

The financial reason, of course, looms large in this action. The Association had a difficult year last year; and while by no means in debt, we feel the urgency of being as cautious in our expenditures as possible. The College, for the same reason, is discontinuing its formal program for Dads' and Mothers' Day, which usually makes part of the Homecoming celebration.

We do want you to come back, however, those of you that have a mind to. The name of the day, and we hope the spirit, may be kept. You are heartily welcome on the Campus. The only difference is that this year, in the absence of guide-posts and programs, you must "travel at your own risk."

Two Campus conferences, on topics of immediate moment—Hitler and the N R A—have occupied their share of our Oberlin attention this month. One, on Hitler, was held under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club; the conference on the N R A was conducted by three professors of the Departments of Economics and Political Science. Both were in character spontaneous and informal; not deeply learned, nor abstrusely technical, they "remembered their audience," and managed to convey to the listener's mind a happy sense of participation, of interesting and stimulating if not monumental conversation. The conference on the N R A, while out of our own economic depth—we speak for the lay hearer—was yet to us a pleasant and profitable experience.

And so we venture to toss into the air as lightly as a ball the suggestion of more such Campus conferences as a part of the educational process. Not too many—heaven forbid!—such occasions should rather be the dessert of our academic life; but sugar in moderation adds to the energy of the whole system.

Our dream is this: several departments in collaboration, say, or a single department, to hold a symposium whenever it feels in particularly creative mood or whenever an event in its field warrants sufficient occasion. In this symposium the atmosphere shall be spontaneous and informal, inviting discussion, sparkling with enthusiasm rather than exhaling deady seriousness; the speakers shall remember they are addressing lay audiences, and yet eschew the "popularized" and the thin.

Why does not our School of Theology, for instance, carefully plan and carry out a Campus symposium on the vital questions in religion today? We still remember that one of the most popular Causey Conferences of recent years was the Conference on religion, with W. E. Hocking, Rufus Jones and Kirby Page as speakers. People are interested in religion when it is put to them quite simply, discussing real things in real terms. The Department of Philosophy and Ethics might collaborate—perhaps even the Department of Psychology.

Chances for the Sociology, Economics, Political Science and History Departments are endless, in our modern world. But why should the Department of Fine Arts be silent? Can it not leave its charming quarters and lectures on Aegean civilization once in a way, and come over to the King-Bosworth Room with a symposium, out of its own head, on the principles underlying modern art? Again the Departments of Philosophy and Psychology may step forward!

(Continued on page 46)

The Nazi Revolution--Whither Bound?

BY HENRY J. HASKELL '95

IT is the purpose of this article to present a traveler's impressions of Germany: a discussion of how the present regime came into power, its use of terror, the persecution of Jews and of political opponents, its economic program, its building of the "totalitarian state," and finally its significance to America and the world.

Mrs. Haskell and I went to Berlin from the economic conference at London by way of the Hook of Holland in the latter part of June. All afternoon our train rolled through a country of carefully cultivated farms and neat towns and villages—a lovely and peaceful land. Arriving in Berlin we were welcomed at our favorite hotel on Unter den Linden by a friendly manager and an attentive head waiter. It was apparently the same city we had visited last year, with the same crowds thronging the huge Haus Vaterland restaurant, the same care-free young people dancing in the Kroll-Garten, the same handsome shops, the same multitude of shoppers in the great Wertheim department store.

The only difference observed on the first day of our stay was in the frequent processions of young men in brown breeches, shirts and caps, and in the number of groups of police or soldiers marching on the street. There was no disorder and the newspapers made dull reading. On the important news stands we found the *London Times*, but not the *Manchester Guardian*; *Ballyhoo*, but not the *Nation*. The *Guardian*, the *Nation* and numerous other foreign publications out of favor with the regime are banned in Germany.

I dropped into an American newspaper office. It was still buzzing over the experience of one of the assistants who had failed to appear at the accustomed time a few days before. The police could not find him. Twenty-four hours later he reached the office. He had been taken by a group of Brown Shirts to a party headquarters and questioned about harboring a Socialist. Threats had been made, but he had not been harmed.

I met other correspondents whose lives had been threatened because they had sent out accurate accounts of events under the new regime. One of them, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Pulitzer prize winner, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, later was withdrawn because the government said it could not protect him.

Inquiry about prominent Germans I had met last year, men like Dr. Theodor Wolff, distinguished editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, revealed a great haziness. They had disappeared; probably were abroad. Some of them might be in concentration camps.

An acquaintance whom I met on the street cautioned me about discussing politics in public. In his office he remarked that personal rights were non-existent in Germany; that he had not the misfortune to have a Jewish grandmother, or to be a radical, but he had been critical of the new regime, and he might be taken to a concentration camp at any time.

At luncheon friends asked us not to talk before the waiter; a man they knew had been arrested in a restau-

rant a few days before for making incautious remarks. When the waiter was out of the room they told us of their family physician, a fine old Jewish doctor, who had been taken out at night by a gang of Nazis a few days before and so brutally beaten that he was in the hospital. They told us of a social welfare club of Jewish boys whose meeting had been broken up and all the members beaten so that they had to be taken to hospitals.

MEDIEVAL RECRUDESCENCE

They told us of an old member of the Social Democratic party—the party that was the backbone of the republic. The respected governor of a province, he had been arrested with no charge against him and had been driven through the streets bareheaded, followed by a jeering mob, before he was taken to a concentration camp. "It was like the medieval scenes," they said, "when a burgomaster was taken through the streets with a halter on him."

To the opera that evening. A sumptuous performance of "The Flying Dutchman." The fine flower of civilization. But as we came out we looked across the square where in May the books had been burned—books by great Germans, novelists, scientists, medical men, Nobel prize winners. They had been burned with the official blessing of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, minister of enlightenment and propaganda.

We seemed in an asylum where the abnormal is the accepted thing. Apparently we had encountered a case of a national psychosis—a nation in an abnormal mental state.

The next night we had friends to dinner at the hotel. No politics was discussed at the table. After dinner we went to our sitting room. Mrs. Haskell saw that both the outer and inner doors were locked; that the windows were down; that the telephone receiver was on the hook. We knew we were living in a revolution.

How did this transformation come about? Why was the German republic so easily overturned and supplanted by a military dictatorship? Primarily the revolt has not been of the proletariat. It has been a revolt of the unemployed, of the young men and students of the middle class dispossessed by the inflation, of the distressed small business man and small farmer. It is the outcome of twenty years of nervous strain: the war, the blockade, the humiliating peace, the inflation and finally the depression. Economic causes are fundamental. But the direction of the movement has been guided by discontent growing out of defeat and the terms of the Versailles treaty.

Adolf Hitler, with his flair for understanding the mass mind, was able, as Professor Calvin B. Hoover has said, to capitalize blind hatreds and vague yearnings with a background of hopelessness and despair. The hatreds were centered on Jews, liberals and radicals; the yearnings on military glory and the restoration of a Greater Germany to the domination of Europe. During

the years of propaganda hatreds were accentuated by street fights under the medieval system in which each faction had its armed troops.

Hitler himself, a man of unimpressive appearance, was generally underestimated by his opponents. His ideas, as expressed in his popular autobiography, *Mein Kampf*, were so fantastic that he was set down as a mere rabble-rousing demagogue. He is far more than that. Narrow-minded, a fanatic, he is a man of immense capacity, resourceful, energetic, courageous. Time and again he has extricated himself from apparently impossible positions.

His final coming to power and the Terror that attended and still attends it, are a familiar story. It is difficult to convey to people not in actual contact with the situation a picture of the brutalities. The bare statement that several thousand Jews and other thousands of Communists and Social Democrats have been beaten gives no conception of the tortures used. The day I left Berlin I talked with an American who had just visited a Jewish doctor, an American citizen, who had been beaten a week before. He had been taken from his house at night by a gang of Nazis, and driven to a stable where there were twenty other prisoners, only a half dozen of them Jews. There they had been beaten with steel bludgeons sheathed in rubber, until one of them had died. The others had been thrown out on the street where they were picked up and taken to hospitals. My informant said it made him so ill to see the wounds of this doctor that he had been unnerved and could not sign a document for half an hour.

An investigation at Nuremberg by a friend disclosed that 260 Jewish boys and men had been taken from their homes before daylight on July 20, driven to a field outside the city and forced to pull up the grass with their teeth. They were released under threats of something worse befalling them if they told what had happened. A few days ago a German was sentenced to prison for a year and a half for repeating this story.

The "cold pogrom" is still in progress. Jews are being displaced from their jobs and from the professions. For the great majority of the half million Jews remaining in Germany there seems no hope.

While the mistreatment of the Jews has been the most spectacular part of the Terror, the brutality to political opponents has been equally severe and more extensive. Forty or fifty thousand men are in concentration camps and perhaps 30,000 in jails, not for any overt act, but simply on account of their political opinions. They have been arrested without warrants and are held without trial until some functionary orders their release.

The ruthless policy adopted has been justified by the Nazis on the ground that this is a revolution and the country was threatened with a radical reign of terror. This theory is based on the supposed plot of radicals to burn the Reichstag and other public buildings and to seize the government. I found no well informed foreigners in Berlin who credited the story.

During the years of propaganda the Nazis promised a socialism that was equivalent to "national Bolshevism."

Since coming into power Hitler has swung the movement toward economic conservatism. Whether this conservative trend will last it is too early to say. The push of the great mass of the party to the left may become too powerful to be controlled.

Politically Hitler and his colleagues are committed to what is called the "totalitarian state": the state, that is, which is completely unified with all opposition crushed. "Gleichschaltung," the lining up, coordinating of all activities is promised. The provincial governments have been virtually wiped out, the Protestant churches combined into one state church, the newspapers placed under the strictest censorship, the theaters and radio made instruments of government propaganda. Political opposition is not tolerated, parliamentary government abolished.

TREND TOWARD ISOLATION

The German people generally have been swept into the movement. They support it enthusiastically. Hitler, they say, has rescued the nation from despair. He has restored the pride and enthusiasm of the old empire. He has imbued the people with the idea of national service and put loyalty above money-making. Class lines have been obliterated. The impotence of a deadlocked parliament is now ended. The government is secure. The uncertainties of frequent elections have disappeared. Cabinet decrees immediately effective have replaced the long wrangling in the reichstag. Vigorous action has been taken to correct immoral conditions. Night clubs have been closed. Pornographic books and pictures no longer are on sale in the cities.

Here have been briefly sketched some of the more important reactions of the large majority of Germans to the revolution. We have now to consider its broader significance to the world. Germany has virtually split off from western civilization. It has scrapped some of the most precious gains of the last thousand years of human striving and aspiration. When a student leader tells an international students' convention that Germany repudiates the civilization of Europe, when a leading Berlin newspaper says Germany wants no more of the civilization of Goethe and Einstein, these declarations are not mere words. They are statements of fact.

The burning of the books represented an actual state of mind. If a list should be made of the hundred men who have contributed most to German progress in science, art, music, literature, since the war, it would be found that perhaps half of them have been forced to leave the country. Personal liberty and democratic government have vanished. The interesting varieties of life have been crushed out. Art has been regimented in the service of the state.

From the American standpoint one of the most disquieting aspects of the rise of Hitler has been the evidence it has given of the thinness of the veneer of civilization, the weakness of the restraints that separate civilized man from the savage. We have had a glimpse through a half opened door into the dark caves of human conduct; a glimpse of the brute that skulks therein.

Repeatedly, in hearing tales of brutality in Berlin last summer, I was reminded of suppressed tendencies in the United States—of the outbursts of savagery in lynchings, of the passionate revolt against restraints on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, of the explosions of race and religious prejudice. Germany affords a picture of what might have happened in America if the Klan movement had come at the bottom of a long depression; if the klegle had been able to assume supreme power and put his goblins and furies in charge of the states. Nazi Germany is a warning to America and the world to be on guard against all such assaults on our heritage, against mass prejudice, encroachments on freedom of the press and on personal rights.

PEACE OR PROPAGANDA?

What, must we assume, is the main purpose of the totalitarian state, so firmly established, so enthusiastically supported? In public utterances for world audiences, Chancellor Hitler before the reichstag and at Nuremberg, and Minister Goebbels at Geneva, have proclaimed their desire for peace. Undoubtedly a considerable body of moderate German opinion sustains this view. Evident warlike preparations are defended as simply efforts to build Germany's military strength for defense.

"We cannot remain defenseless when surrounded by armed enemies," a German business man said to me. "How would the United States feel if Mexico and Canada happened to be powerful nations, heavily armed, while your country remained disarmed and defenseless by compulsion?"

Against such professions must be set these facts. The Nazi platform calls for the consolidation of all German speaking peoples within the reich. Nazi officials have estimated these at 100 million, of whom only 65 million are under German rule. Obviously the inclusion of the 35 million outsiders could be brought only through war. Leading Nazi officials have called for the redemption of Schleswig-Holstein, of the Polish corridor, of Alsace-Lorraine, of lands to the East. These provocative utterances produced a panic among the nations in the German sphere of influence and sent their representatives at the world economic conference in London scurrying to Litvinoff to negotiate treaties of non-aggression with the Soviet Union. Their uneasiness was not assuaged by the bullying policy adopted by Germany toward Austria and Chancellor Dollfuss, defender of Austrian independence. For the first time Italy has been forced to terms with France.

Hitler's own views have been frankly expressed in his autobiography, *Mein Kampf*, of which new editions are published yearly; the last in 1933. War, he says, is glorious. He fell on his knees and thanked God for the German declarations of war in 1914. A return to the boundaries of 1914 would be a crime. He proclaims his disbelief in race equality. The Aryans are the torch bearers of civilization, other races are inferior by nature, and the Germans are the supreme Aryans. German treatment of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine was a cowardly compromise. They should have been smashed with the fist. The Aryans need the inferior people to do their

work. Land belongs to the strong. The sword is the Lord of the weak. Germany will regain the lands it needs to the East, not by the slow process of negotiation or by pious appeals to the League of Nations, but by armed force. Government and people must be united in a fanatic determination to enter on a war of liberation. "Relentless," "ruthless brutality," "iron-hearted," are his favorite phrases.

Are we to suppose these violent words were used merely for internal consumption and are not meant? It was assumed his equally savage attacks on the Jews were mere campaign propaganda. But when he had the power he enforced his declarations to the letter.

The question arises, in view of his later speeches, whether his attitude has changed. In his autobiography he states frankly that truth has no part in propaganda. Propaganda is justified solely by its success. Little lies are not to be used. The average man understands them. But big lies should be employed. People simply cannot imagine that leaders will use lies in the grand manner.

An example of the use of the big lie is found in the official accusations that the Communists and Social Democrats burned the Reichstag. These contained so many contradictions and impossibilities that they were discredited by all intelligent foreigners in Berlin. But they were accepted by the great mass of the people, who now assure the visitor that "Hitler saved us from Bolshevism."

FOREBODINGS

So when we find the Nazi government training its young men in military exercises and in the military spirit, what are we to infer? Boys in schools from the age of ten are being taught to attack and defend, to throw dummy hand grenades, to walk long distances carrying a load. The *London Times* recently reviewed a book on *Military Science*, by Professor Ewald Banse of the Brunswick Technical High School—a book for teachers. He argues the mind of the nation from childhood must be impregnated and familiarized with the idea of war. Children should learn in particular that "biological warfare" is justified—the infection of drinking water with typhus bacilli, the introduction of the bubonic plague with infected rats. The author, it should be remembered, is a state official, paid by the state.

There is no question that Germany does not want war now. It is not ready. But the situation may be different five years hence, with evidence constantly accumulating in the French and British foreign offices of preparations for the mass production of war material.

The Nazi revolution, then, has united Germany and infused it with a new spirit. But in the process it has given western civilization a blow from which it still reels. It has aroused apprehension throughout Europe that Hitler is building a primitive war-like tribe which in the end shall have the strength that can be used ruthlessly to dominate the continent.

But as Talleyrand said, "Indignation is not a political attitude." The question before the world is what policies to adopt toward a pathological nation, particularly as to armaments, until sanity is given an opportunity to reassert itself.

Atoms and Philosophers

BY LLOYD W. TAYLOR

"The only existing things are the atoms and empty space. All else is mere opinion."

"The atoms are infinite in number and infinitely various in form; they strike together, and in the lateral motions and whirlings which thus arise are the beginnings of worlds."

"The varieties of all things depend upon the varieties of their atoms in number, size and aggregation."

"The soul consists of fine, smooth, round atoms like those of fire. These are the most mobile of all. They interpenetrate the whole body and in their motions the phenomena of life arise."—Democritus, fifth century B. C.

Matter and motion has always exerted a strange fascination for the human mind, from the most primitive to the most cultivated. The first impressions of babyhood are those of matter and motion; among the earliest records of man are speculations concerning the nature of matter and motion. The appeal of these percepts is so elemental that the corresponding concepts are often considered to be the sole fundamentals of existence. Whence Democritus concluded that "the only existing things are the atoms and empty space. All else is mere opinion."

The sciences have been particularly susceptible to this point of view. Indeed, they may almost be said to have directed their attention exclusively to the study of various types of matter and motion. Ptolemy and Copernicus dealt with the gross lumps of matter which constitute the astronomical world. Galileo used smaller lumps, round shot from the artilleryman's ammunition pile, in studying the behavior of falling bodies. Gassendi, a contemporary of Galileo, considered still smaller lumps; he revived the doctrines of Democritus and brought the atom into the scientific fold; quite recently, electrical and radiation phenomena are being discovered to be closely associated with motions of particles even smaller than atoms, which we have been able to name but not to describe.

Thus mechanics, as the study of matter and motion has come to be called, has always lain at the heart of the physical sciences. Because of its pre-eminence, and because its concepts and methods are both elemental in human experience and fairly intelligible to the comprehension of the ordinary man, mechanics has played a prominent, even a dominant role in shaping scientific thought. To reduce every possible type of phenomenon to mechanics has always been the ideal in the sciences. In the catalogue of scientific validities, mechanics has thus come to play the role of the ultimate. Natural phenomena are commonly considered as scientifically explained when, and only when, they are shown to be capable of reduction to mechanics.

This acceptance of mechanics as a provisional ultimate marked the line of cleavage of the sciences from the other disciplines. The medieval sense of validity was seldom satisfied with mechanical causation. The inevitable medieval question, after a demonstration that

motion in the solar system was determined by a "balance of power" between gravitational and centrifugal forces, was as to the origin of the planetary motions. The type of answer that best satisfied the medieval sense of validity, incurably theological as it was, was that the planets were carried in their courses by the angels. To the scientific mind, the mere asking of such a question is unprofitable and inane, to say nothing of the answer.

That the accepted validities of the pre-scientific era were theological is an incident. The revulsion to the new doctrines would have been equally pronounced if the *status quo ante* had been other than theological. In his *History of Modern Culture*, Preserved Smith remarks, "Though the conflict between the old theories and the new has generally been envisaged as a battle between science and religion, such a view of its history unduly narrows it. What men prize more than anything else, what they fight for as for their lives, are their mental habits, be they religious or rational."

DAWN OF MECHANISM

It took some time for the new heaven to work. Explanations in terms of matter and motion required new generations with minds free of preconceptions. The theological cast of the medieval mind could not be altered over night. But with the lapse of generations, the idea of divine intervention as a means of keeping the cosmic machine running was gradually abandoned. The function of the Deity was more and more restricted to questions of creation, so that, from this point onward, the way might be cleared for scientific treatment. In scientific publications, theological speculations were put at the beginning, or relegated to the end, and finally were omitted entirely.

By the eighteenth century, a strong reaction had set in to the outmoded theology of the time. This reaction centered in a group of vigorous French writers, known for their principal creative work as the *French Encyclopedists*. They bore much the same relation to the theology of the day that modern partisans of Soviet Russia bear to capitalistic doctrine. Among these Encyclopedists, who labored with Voltaire under the leadership of Diderot and D'Alembert, was the young mathematical physicist, Laplace. Laplace had already founded modern theoretical mechanics. Among other studies, he had delved deeply into the theory of the orbital motions of planets. One of his discoveries was that, knowing the position and velocity of a planet at any instant, its position and velocity at any subsequent instant could be predicted. In other words, the entire future course of the planet could be predicted if its condition at one instant were known. In a sense, this was merely a belated corollary of Newton's famous law of gravitation, established a century earlier; but it was seized upon and magnified by the Encyclopedists as a representative example of their contention that the universe was exclusively mechanical.

"If in this instance," they argued in effect, "the future train of events is conditioned solely on the present state of affairs, why not in other instances as well? And if in other specific instances, why not for all possible instances?" They very easily convinced themselves that they were within sight of a final explanation of all natural phenomena in terms of mechanical principles.

Their optimism was accentuated by the place which they accorded to atomism, that doctrine having come to them from Democritus through the studies of Gassendi and his successors. Since all physical occurrences then known were supposed to involve the agency of matter, and since matter was conceived of as constituted of atoms which presumably bore the same relation to each other as did the planets, the temptation to carry over to the world of atoms the generalizations resulting from observation of the solar system was apparently too strong to withstand.

THAT UNFORTUNATE REMARK

Accordingly, Laplace encouraged this joyful overestimation of the scope of physics. One of his most famous statements is to the effect that an intelligence sufficiently prescient to be acquainted with the position and velocity of every atom at any one instant, could predict the entire course of future events. This assertion is rather surprising, coming from Laplace. Aside from the scientifically fantastic notion of such an omniscient being, the stretching of Laplace's discovery to such an extreme was quite unjustified. The system which he had previously discovered to be predictable consisted of but two astronomical bodies, such, for example, as the system formed by the sun and the earth. He must have had good reason to suspect that predictability became very questionable with the addition of only one more body, and that the theory of a system of many bodies would be totally unmanageable. The two-body problem of astronomy is simple enough. The three-body problem not only was not solved at the time of Laplace, but has not even yet been definitely treated. What then can be said of an n -body problem, where n represents the total number of atoms in the entire universe?

The inability of Laplace and his successors to solve the problem of three astronomical bodies does not, of course, demonstrate that a solution is forever impossible. Nor is it sufficient ground for any attack upon the scientific method. But neither did the solvability of the two-body problem constitute a sufficient basis for dogmatic assertions about the solvability of the problem of three bodies, and the still more general problem of n bodies. Such dogmatism was unfortunately a prominent characteristic of the writing of the French Encyclopedists; and Laplace himself, as we have seen, was not entirely innocent of building far-reaching conclusions on an inadequate foundation.

Nevertheless, the faith of these hardy intellectual pioneers is a splendid spectacle. It is typical of the adventurous spirit of any heroic age. The emphasis, even the over-emphasis, which they gave to the new concept made a significant contribution to the development of thought. But, valuable though the contribution was, the

clearer perspective furnished by the succeeding century and a half has made it quite evident that the faith of these men was pinned upon a mechanical mythology quite as untenable as the theological mythologies from which they were reacting. Both views contained fantastic exaggerations springing from an incomplete perception. These doughty crusaders, however, were blissfully unconscious of any lacunae in the logical foundation of their own position. They went on, gleefully "debunking" indefensible theologies, secure in the impression that demonstrating the fallacies of old beliefs constituted the best of proof of soundness of the new.

The activities of the French Encyclopedists of the eighteenth century initiated a vogue of thought that reached the proportions of an intellectual landslide. The movement had easily enlisted the endorsement of the physical science of the day. That was natural, inasmuch as the philippics of an outraged Church, which had been directed for two centuries at the scientists, were now being launched at the young firebrands who were sponsoring the new movement. A common enemy furnishes a strong motivation for alliance. Hence physical science closed the eighteenth century thoroughly committed to an extreme form of doctrine of mechanical causation.

At this point the French Revolution turned French attention away from academic problems, and the leadership of the campaign against theological encroachments on scientific doctrine passed from France into Germany. Here it became not so much a reaction from theology as from philosophical idealism. The valiant atom was rushed from the theological to the philosophical battle front and made to do duty as strenuously as before in behalf of a form of materialism only a shade less crude. A flood of publications, of which Büchner's *Kraft und Stoff* is representative, were devoted to the thesis that matter and energy were the ultimate realities. This school of philosophical materialism had a wide vogue. It became primarily a philosophical matter, however, only remotely connected with science by what the philosophers imagined were scientific concepts.

PHYSICS RECANTS

As the nineteenth century progressed, physics, which had been responsible for the initial impetus of the matter-and-motion doctrine, gradually worked itself clear, and during the last generation has been busily disclaiming all responsibility for its current aspects. A part of this reaction was due to the fact that the electro-magnetic theory of light, so successfully developed during the latter part of the nineteenth century, was quite definitely out of line with the matter-and-motion trend. As Sullivan remarks, in his *Bases of Modern Science*: "The theory that all phenomena can be explained in terms of the motions of little pieces of 'substance' was fairly successful in various branches of physics until the electromagnetic theory of light proved recalcitrant to this sort of analysis. But the extension of the theory to the whole of phenomena was, from the scientific point of view, little more than idle speculation. To suppose, for example, that the Ninth Symphony was produced by the

random collisions of little hard particles, was never more, from the experimental point of view, than a pleasing fancy."

The biological sciences have not followed the physical sciences in their defection from the ranks of the matter-and-motion school of thought. In fact, mechanistic biology seems to be more strongly confirmed in the faith today than ever before, at least in the United States. Biological mechanism is the doctrine that all biological phenomena are capable of reduction to physico-chemical processes. To those who are familiar with the history of science, it is recognizable as a section of Laplacian doctrine carefully delimited and highly refined to meet the current scientific requirements. Among the refinements has been the necessary exclusion of any consideration of the effects of consciousness and of choice on the behavior of the higher animals, including man. Such trifles appear not to trouble modern biologists, however, any more than they did the French Encyclopedists.

THE BOGEY OF "VITALISM"

One curious parallel between the two schools of thought lies in their similar strategy. The French Encyclopedists assumed that the only alternative to their doctrine was direct divine interposition in natural phenomena, as maintained by the older theologies. Similarly, mechanists almost unanimously try to maneuver their opponents into a correspondingly outmoded school of thought known as vitalism. Vitalism is the doctrine that the activities of every organism, down to the smallest, are directed by a conscious and intelligent spirit, residing in the organism but not a part of it. It has been championed in the past, even as the older theologies were

championed in their day; and has gone the same way to oblivion. Even as we know that the French Encyclopedists presented a false dilemma to their adversaries, so now it is beginning to appear that the modern mechanist, with equal honesty and equal error, is also presenting a false dilemma. Vitalism is not at all a necessary alternative to mechanism.

The extent to which mechanists strain logic to carry their point is well illustrated in Joseph Needham's essay entitled *Man a Machine*. After stating clearly and effectively the case for the contention that all biological processes are fundamentally physico-chemical, he undertakes to dispose of all contrary evidence with the statement that such exceptions are only apparent, since "nowhere else in the world are those physico-chemical conditions reproduced which are present in living matter." It would be hard to find a better example of circular argument than that which Needham closes by this statement. Processes which have never been identified outside of living matter cannot be termed "physico-chemical" without begging the whole question at issue. Any biologist is, of course, privileged to express the hope that some day all biological processes may be identified with corresponding processes producible independently of living matter, that is, with processes properly termed "physico-chemical." But the expression of the hope scarcely justifies the implication that it is already as good as realized.

In the meantime it is well to recall that Democritus, the mechanist of his day, also spoke in the present tense of something that even now, twenty-four hundred years later, is yet to be demonstrated.

"The only existing things are the atoms . . . In their motions the phenomena of life arise."

University Men in Politics

BY JOHN T. SALTER '21

A student of mine from Persia told me recently that he had studied at a Turkish university where there were fifty political organizations and not a single basketball or football team. We might join with him in wondering how the American student, for whom the reverse situation prevails, can find time at all for politics in the midst of his social and athletic life.

Our students are exceedingly "practical-minded." A great majority of them are thinking of the long days of bread-winning ahead, and as a rule, they have been taught that politics can hold no career for them that can be at one and the same time both remunerative and honorable. Unfortunately American communities usually pay their public servants everything but social respect—and until they give that too, they will complain of the motives of their servants, and their hopeful young will not feel any definite urge towards choosing a career in public life.

Nevertheless I am convinced that the American student is not altogether the "non-political" animal that Laski thinks he is. In my five years of teaching a course in political parties in the University of Pennsylvania—

which is situated in the very midst of a political laboratory—never did I have a class that did not contain at least three students that were the sons, nephews, or close relatives of someone in politics. More often than not it was party organization politics, which involved the keeping of a certain personal leadership in a division, ward, assembly or senatorial district. Many of these boys studied law after receiving their A. B. or B. S. degrees, and a goodly number of them looked forward to a time when they too would practice law and go into politics. Not a few were already "taking a hand" in their divisions while attending the University. A few could already control a division, others served as election officials or registrars, while still others just stayed around the polls on election day to help out in case they were needed.

I

All of these students, however, have not ended up as organization men. Temperament, environment and friends lead some as directly toward the ranks of the independents as the majority are drawn to Vare. One of the most notable of those working for reform is the

gifted R. Henley Purcell, who lives in a semi-independent ward in Philadelphia. Now, at the age of thirty, he has participated actively in twenty campaigns, including four presidential campaigns; and during the last two he was in charge of organizing Hoover-Curtis Clubs in the various colleges of Philadelphia. He is an attorney, an instructor in political science in a great university, a legal adviser in the Department of Public Welfare (without pay), once elected to the Republican Ward Executive Committee; and he has also served as both President and Secretary of the Young Men's Republican Association of his ward, an independent Republican club. In addition, he is a member of the important Committee of Seventy, the Executive Committee of the City Charter Committee, and chairman of his home ward branch of the City Charter Committee. In the more recent political contests he was usually chairman of a Citizens' Committee in his section of the city.

Most significant of all, he is President and guiding force of the Young Voters' League, an organization of more than 200 young people, about one third of whom meet once a month for a dinner, followed by an address and often a discussion. This organization is growing in strength, and may be described as an active factor in municipal affairs. At a recent meeting, Mr. Purcell put forth what he has called "The Five Year Plan," which lists ten objectives the League hopes can be achieved in that time. These include: consolidation of city and county offices; the merit system of appointment and promotions in all offices; abolition of the coroner's office; adoption of the city manager plan and proportional representation; abolition of the annual assessment of voters and the adoption of a system of permanent registration; the transfer from the County Commissioners to the Registration Commission of all control of the election machinery. Some day Philadelphia will accept these proposed reforms of the Young Voters' League—it may be fifteen years from now instead of five, but that day is coming; and when it does the friends of the Quaker City will be indebted to the Purcells rather than the Vases.

Mr. Purcell is fairly tall, slender, with finely cut features and a dignified bearing. He has the air of an intellectual and a gentleman. His eyes have a keen, alert quality that makes one think that he sees much—probably more, sometimes, than he understands. As a politician, he is more interested in delivering addresses for good government or against a gang candidate than in letting Negroes come to his Voters' League meetings or canvassing every house in his division, or painfully building up an organization that will put an interested worker in every division in his ward. His speeches are good: he speaks charmingly; but the stuff of his remarks does not concern the hard realities of politics—they consist rather of well-turned phrases and the expression of an ardent hope that the good people will vote against the organization and for the candidates endorsed by the City Charter League. He is more interested in principles and policies than in the rather unsavory mechanics of winning elections. He pays the voter a compliment that he seems to merit as little as he wants.

Mr. Purcell as a student was industrious, alert and interested, but always more concerned over Utopian governments than the details of contemporary politics. When he was a boy of nine, he congratulated Rudolph Blankenburg on his election to the office of mayor. Today he cherishes the mayor's reply. In 1920 he wrote to Will H. Hays, volunteering to speak in the presidential campaign. Mr. Hays asked a congressman to reply to Mr. Purcell's letter; this congressman's letter is carefully filed away. Mr. Purcell is quite frank in speaking of the lure in politics. In an autobiographical article published several years ago, Mr. Purcell writes: "Time cannot efface the satisfaction that accompanies the memory of my first campaign addresses"; and later, "Strict truth therefore compels me to admit that to answer the telephone and find either the mayor or his secretary waiting to speak to me caused me quite a secret thrill . . . When I was introduced to a certain prominent public man several years ago, he ingratiated himself with me at the outset by asking, 'Is this Mr. Purcell of West Philadelphia?' (He) has occupied a warm spot in my heart ever since."

Purcell may stand as the epitome of the young men in politics who are seeking to win support for non-organization candidates. The great majority of students that I know, however, do not think that service for the State is its own reward, nor a shadowy recognition from the press or a pleasant nod from a famous independent who has arrived, enough. The generality of university graduates, like other men, want their reward here and now; and for this reason they attach themselves to the organization. The epitome of this second and larger group is Harry Rothschild.

II

"I will not be able to deliver a banner division in the X ward in 1934 without taking care of these eight mercantile taxes now. I must help this person arrested for a traffic violation, too. If you want a complete record of what I spend on election day, both in time and money and energy, you must add this and other things in. I work every day in the week for my people and I never refuse to see a caller or answer my telephone, regardless of the hour."

So spoke Harry Rothschild, an energetic and promising young ward committeeman, a university graduate, still in his twenties. He is also a successful attorney with an income of more than \$5,000. Seven years ago he studied political parties at the University of Pennsylvania, but he had thought of politics long before he met his professors. He was intelligent, industrious and well-prepared in the class-room; of seventy-odd students, he and two others led all the rest in their grasp of the subject matter, and their ability to ask important questions. His senior research was a first-hand interview with each of the forty-eight ward leaders. He managed to see thirty-six of them himself; from the director of the City Committee he obtained data concerning the others. Today he knows all forty-eight. Then as now he was handsome—an athletic type, blond, with good color, perfect teeth, distinguished features, and a gracious, winsome smile. Most interesting of all, he has "the common touch".

Whether he is talking to a sedate gentleman in the Manufacturer's Club, or an old-time politician in City Hall that never quite made the grade, he is friendly, natural and courteous.

Not long ago the Attorney General gave Harry a coveted appointment. One politician that might have received it but didn't, expressed the view of many when he said, "Well, if I can't have the appointment, I would rather see Harry get it than anyone I know." His work in this connection is with certain banks that have been closed by the State. His appointment was no sooner made than he enrolled in an evening class at the Wharton School of the University in order to study banking and consult with the faculty. (Adding this technical course to a busy life nicely reveals Harry's quality as a politician. His idea is to do the job as well as it can be done.)

"A lawyer wanted a hearing postponed; I knew the magistrate and easily arranged it. Now I can count on him." So spoke Harry on one occasion, and went on to make a general statement about the work that he does for his own constituents. "I always do more than ten favors a week for my people, and sometimes the number is greater than twenty. I have never charged anyone in my division a cent for legal services. I am willing to go out of my way a darn sight more than the other lawyers in my ward. You can't be afraid of work and succeed in this game. Several years ago I had first of all to decide whether I was going to stay in politics. I could see already that there might be things a university man might not want to do. I decided that the type of people in my neighborhood would support a man that would honestly and efficiently serve them. Friendly and efficient service are the two big planks in my platform. The majority of my people are no more interested in having a bum for a committeeman than I am in being one.

"I am interested in ward politics because I feel that right now it is necessary for me to control at least one division so that I can have a definite standing in our party organization. It is merely a means to an end and not something that I entirely enjoy. However, I don't want you to feel that I consider myself too good for the job of ward committeeman.

"I first got interested in politics during my second year in high school. In my junior and senior years I branched out in class politics, and got elected to committees and helped elect my friends to them. When I reached the university I was a full-fledged politician." At the end of his first year in the university he had formed an alliance with three other men which lasted throughout the rest of his college career. One of them represented a certain fraternity group, another a dormitory group, the other a different fraternity group, while Harry represented the Philadelphians. Together they managed to manipulate the political affairs of their class. As Harry says, if he gets as close to running Philadelphia as he got to running his class at Penn, he will become President of City Council!

To go on with his experiences as a boy in connection with Philadelphia politics—"I was still in high school when I stuck Congressman X's posters up on telephone poles. At that time (1919) there were two Jews running

for the ward committee. I was fifteen, and I got interested in their campaign. I talked to eight or ten friends about them. . . . I got a job on a neighborhood newspaper when I was finishing high school and after. This gave me more influence, for I wrote articles or news items about our section of the city.

"In 1922 I helped the committeemen in my division get votes for Beidleman (candidate for the gubernatorial nomination). About this time I became city editor of our neighborhood paper. It had 5,000 circulation. In 1925 my family moved to my present ward. I immediately got into division politics although I was not old enough to vote until 1926. I worked for Judge Glass in 1925, and Vare in 1926. I canvassed the division. I spoke before women's clubs and other organizations in behalf of the Vare candidacy. Pepper men won for the ward committee, but Vare carried the ward. One of these committeemen went to California in 1926. I was appointed to the vacancy caused in the party committee. At the next election I was elected to the ward committee, and again elected in 1930."

III

Harry was re-elected in 1932, and at that time his division, which is one of the wettest in Philadelphia, had the banner vote in all the city for General Butler, the governor's dry candidate. Senator Davis beat the General in the city by several hundred thousand votes. The General's victory in this one division is a tribute to his young and popular lieutenant. Harry supported Butler like a good soldier—he has a job under the governor, which he has no intention of resigning. Although he obtained this because of his character and training, it requires more than that to keep it when the governor or his friends campaign for public office.

One of the most important things in Harry's political career has been his connection with the party organization's newspaper. One can easily understand the desire of many politicians, whether high or low, to have their names in print. It is by writeups of this sort that he is able to get a great many of his favors done. As a matter of fact, if Harry were to weigh the advantages he gets out of being ward committeeman as against the things that he can get done as a result of his connection with the political journal, he would find that probably 80% of his favors are accomplished by reason of the paper and 20% by reason of his membership on the ward committee. In addition he makes numerous contacts through organizations that he belongs to, that stand him in good stead when he has to ask favors for his constituents.

One day's casual list of services that Harry cited was as follows: "I took care of one traffic notice before Magistrate X. I arranged, through a friend, for another one of my constituents to be discharged for a violation of a traffic ordinance in Fairmount Park. I wrote a letter for one of my constituents who is about to be sued by a former workman for wages, explaining to this workman's lawyer why no wages were due. I saw the son of Magistrate Z about a hearing which is to come up before his father tomorrow morning. One of my constituents is a contractor and employed a plumber who

was not registered, thus violating either knowingly or unknowingly the sanitation code. Tomorrow he must appear to answer and ostensibly to pay a fine. Jimmie will use his good offices with his father tonight, and I have given this fellow a card to hand to the judge at the hearing tomorrow reminding him that this was the case his son talked to him about. I interviewed this afternoon a number of political factors with reference to taking care of a traffic violation in Rockledge. Nobody seems to know that particular Justice of the Peace and they were unable to help me. I therefore communicated with one of my school friends, now an Assistant District Attorney in Montgomery County, and I think he will be able to straighten it out for me."

Harry is too restless and ambitious to sit around City Hall and talk for long stretches of time. Other men go there because they like to loaf around in that atmosphere. But all of Harry's trips to City Hall, except when they result from legal matters he is handling, are for political purposes of an explicit sort.

On one occasion he had to give a good deal of his time to one of his constituents, a shoe-maker, who had tried to make a little money on the side by running a still up on his second story apartment. Unfortunately for him, the odors attracted attention, and he was raided. Harry took care of him at the time he was arrested; he got him out on a copy of the charge, and had a low bail fixed for him. After Harry's plea to the court, the bootlegger was given a year's probation.

A tailor living near him had difficulty in passing his citizenship test. He was a persevering individual, however, and until he had failed a good many times was backward about telling anyone of his efforts. Finally, in despair, he came to see Harry. The gentleman in charge of immigration matters happened to be a friend of the Chief of the Income Tax Department, who, in turn, lived in Harry's division and was a good friend of his. Between the two of them, they were successful in getting

the tailor through the test. It is easy to guess how that man will vote when he has the opportunity to do so.

Another thing that Harry did as committeeman was to put through an ordinance whereby electric lights were put up at the end of driveways in his division so that people could more easily determine their own garages at night. He also met the wishes of a number of housewives in his division who wanted the streets and driveways sprinkled more frequently. He went to the Chief of the Street-Cleaning division for his part of the city and got the water wagon to run through his division one extra day a week, even though the wagon had to be brought quite a distance to do it.

Harry is the university man with the quality Machiavelli describes as "a happy shrewdness"—the natural-born politician with university training. An organization man, he is committed to the status quo; a successful attorney and educated man, he acts usually according to standards and ideals fixed by social-minded parents and the example of great men.

Rothschild and Purcell are each interested in serving their city and in winning recognition—the former through personal contact, the latter through public expression. The two of them embody the rhythm of political Philadelphia. The organization and the Harry Rothschilds go on forever; the Independents and the Purcells are in a sense the captains on the bridge. As long as the sea is calm they devote themselves to non-political matters; in a crisis they quit the bridge and work with the men below. But the majority of citizens pay little attention to the exhortations and pleas of the reformers; and reformers are at a further disadvantage for two reasons: first, because they have to work against trained party workers, and second, because independents are so often temperamentally disinclined to work together. It is only when the independents are aided by a faction of the organization that they can win in an election. Their value is far from negligible, however, and they do help to keep the ship on a true course.

Editorial

(Continued from page 37)

Have we been told, outside of hasty Chapel talks, of the recent discoveries of science, or of the new light these discoveries are shedding on our picture of the universe? We need neither founder on Einstein on the one hand, nor on Buck Rogers on the other, but surely between these extremes our Science Departments have considerable to contribute to our understanding.

We are not counselling the abolition of outside speakers, nor denying the necessity of departmental lectures of a technical and often very delightful sort. But

we do contend that occasionally we would enjoy something that is our own creation, something home-made; something, however imperfect, that is conceived with real joy and offered with enthusiasm by the members of one or a group of departments to the entire college circle. Done in moderation, and done with enthusiasm, it could be made a real contribution to our life. The art of conversation is going, they say. Well! If we could have something occasionally to start our motors turning, perhaps we could get it back again!

October--Month of Sports



Freshman girls learn golf from Mr. Boyers



*Quiet loveliness of Vermilion River
reaches at the Chance Creek
reservation.*



*Left: Captain Dean Ruth, pilot of
football hopes.*



*Above: Professors Fenn, Wooster,
Lewis, conductors of the Campus
Conference on N R A.*



*Right: Bright October on Carnegie Library and the
Theological Quadrangle.*



Robert M. Hutchins

Robert Hutchins To Be Commencement Speaker

Robert Maynard Hutchins, Oberlin 1915-17, hon. war '19 and hon. LL.D. '29, has been chosen to give the Commencement address here on June 19.

Dr. Hutchins, son of President William J. Hutchins of Berea, entered Oberlin as a member of the Class of 1919. He left school to become a member of the Oberlin Ambulance Unit, and in 1918 served in Northern Italy. He finished his college course at Yale, in 1923 became secretary of the university, two years later was made a lecturer in the law school, and in 1928 was appointed dean of the law school. He was called to the presidency of the University of Chicago the following year.

Hutchins is widely known as one of the most brilliant of the younger leaders in education today, and his address in June should be of particular interest and significance to students and alumni alike.

Three Conservatory Graduates Win Juilliards

We are proud to report that no less than three members of the Conservatory Class of 1933 have had the good fortune and honor of winning Juilliard Fellowships at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music in New York City for the coming year. They are Lillian Lefkofsky and Lucile Hermanson, pianists, and Diana Dipson, violinist.

Miss Hermanson was the pupil of Mrs. Ada M. Hastings and Miss Lefkofsky of Director Frank H. Shaw. Miss Dipson graduated under Reber Johnson.

We Confer on Hitler, NRA

Two Campus conferences on current themes have recently been held.

Three members of the Oberlin faculty—Professors Wooster and Lewis of the Economics Department and Professor Fenn of the Department of Political Science—discussed various aspects of the National Recovery Act at an open conference on October 5.

Dr. Wooster in the opening address of the session spoke on the principal problems facing the Administration and its proposed solution to each. The thesis of his address concerned the three roads that seem to be open to us out of the present dilemma—a return to the old ways of capitalism, with periodic depressions; economic facism; or what, for lack of a better term, we may call a modified socialism.

Dr. Lewis, speaking in the evening session, contended that the N R A had at least acted, and that was something! It is, in effect, a bargain between Government and business in which Government, if business signs the code, in turn relaxes anti-trust legislation. The party so far left out of calculation is the consumer.

The situation is made the more difficult by the fact that price fixing is an involved and difficult matter. Either for the Government or for industry, setting up the machinery necessary for the fixing of price that shall apply to the whole country is a hopelessly Herculean task.

Professor Fenn discussed the N R A from the point of view of its constitutionality, with particular reference to the inflation bill and the gold clauses. Following the conference an open forum was held.

On October 12 an open forum on Hitlerism was held under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club. The speakers were Dr. Clarence Hamilton of the Graduate School of Theology, Professor Oscar Jaszi and Mrs. Charles E. Monroe. Dr. Hamilton, who had spent the summer in Germany, reviewed Hitler's long rise to power, and the implications of his present program. Mrs. Monroe related some of her own recent experiences in Germany, where she found a "distracted people."

Dr. Jaszi described the Hitler movement, originally revolutionary, as now counter-revolutionary. It is, he said, a coup d'etat, backed by the great landowners, monarchists and Junkers, aiming at the extermination of labor, socialism and liberalism. Hitlerism, however, meets its first big test in the matter of breaking up the large estates, a move which it is pledged to and which will antagonize the very class that helped it to power.

Alumni To Meet December 3

As mentioned in the October *Magazine*, all Oberlin alumni chapters, from New England to California, are asked to plan simultaneous meetings on Sunday, December 3, the exact hundredth anniversary of the opening of Oberlin College. Negotiations, which we hope may be successful, are now under way for a national radio hook-up that would bring you the voices of Dr. Wilkins as spokesman for the College, Dr. Mosher as president of the Alumni Association, and perhaps a word from one or two others. If this plan does not eventuate, special messages will come to each group to be read.

Word as to the outcome of these plans and directions concerning time of meetings will be sent out to each Chapter president and secretary as soon as possible. Alumni in non-chapter cities who wish to meet on that day should write in during November for instructions. Altogether we hope we may have, in spirit, a fellowship as wide as that of the Centennial in June. It is a family party. Everybody come!

No Homecoming Program This Year

By reason of the nearness of the Centennial celebration, and from the point of view of economy, it has been decided to offer our alumni no formal program for Homecoming this year, on November 18. Dormitories and business houses will not be asked for elaborate decorations; there will be no hot cocoa in the Men's Building following the game with Reserve; and no alumni dance at night.

This does not mean that there will be no Homecoming. A good many of our alumni have seemed able to dispense with a program for several years; and what one really "comes home" for, seeing the College and one's particular friends, remains unchanged. To aid in finding your friends, drop us a postcard, if you are returning, with a note of your probable headquarters. We'll be glad to pass on the information to all inquirers.

Chapel Addresses Available

Thanks to an enterprising senior, alumni may now obtain mimeographed copies of Chapel addresses at the price of ten cents a copy. The senior is Richard W. Adams; queries and orders will reach him at Haylors' or Comings', or at 65 North Pleasant Street.

September Soliloquy

BY DELLA E. PURDELL HARDING '03

Oberlin, in the September of 1901, was a brave new world to a girl who for eighteen years had been lovingly but hypersensitively subservient to the principles and prejudices of others: family, church, an old, old town and a countryside full of relatives.

She was equipped with a Presbyterian conscience and well-nigh smothered under layer on layer of puritanical inhibitions, however, and did nothing unorthodox with her new freedom except to take more courses than was considered healthy, a few long walks without written permission of the Dean, and a share in certain surreptitious, candle-lighted dormitory spreads after lights out.

Social life she had had in plenty, and new friends of her own age were accepted gratefully but without surprise, the daily bread of human intercourse. Not so the Faculty, that marvelous aggregation of super-beings who knew so much that their minds gave off sparks and lighted fires of imagination which kept one's mind aglow for hours after a lecture. They were a new experience!

Nowhere except in Holy Writ and the Latin poets (*de a certe*) had one come suddenly face to face with celestial beings; but here in Oberlin, on a sunny day in October with a high wind freeing the multi-colored leaves and whirling them around one's head, one might be translated to Olympus by a bow and a smile at almost any moment.

Who of us all who were in residence then will ever forget them—the stars of that firmament? Mr. Peck on his way to church—high hat, cutaway, stick, white carnation and a bow which made one dream of palaces and kings; Mr. Cairns, tall and dark and elegant, like a Spaniard of high degree; Mary Barrows walking always a little bent and with eyes cast down, a figure of poetic contemplation and humility, Christina Rossetti or a nun; Mr. Wager intoning the prayer before class with the tongues of men and of angels, and revealing through composition courses the delights of Chaucer and Milton and of scholarship; Alice Hanson Luce, Dean of Women, like Minerva herself with access to the thunderbolts of Jove and a hat for chapel wear which suggested the topless towers of Ilium; her assistant, Theodosia Currier, young and understanding, representing the grace of the mercy-seat but holding herself scrupulously rigid in her disciplinary duties; Mr. Azariah Root talking so long and chummily with God that there were few minutes left to elucidate bibliography; Mr. Martin, so distinguished and foreign of mien; Mr. MacLennan, Canadian roses in his cheeks, Scotland in his

speech and syllogisms in his head; and the two almost inseparable Cowderys walking their wheels across the Campus or riding out North Professor at the end of their academic day.

It was an announcement in the last *Alumni Magazine* that Mr. and Mrs. Cowdery would be in California next year which caused a little startled pang of regret and conjured up these reflections of a by-gone day. There have been many changes in the Oberlin one thrilled to in 1901. A son of the girl in the first paragraph and a boy with whom she gathered violets along Plum Creek and wild strawberries in Women's Grove has spent his four years on the Campus and moved on. Buildings rose, faculty increased, modes and manners changed, but the Cowderys, like a familiar beacon on a changing shore, remained very much the same.

It was a comfort to see them when one stepped aside from one's own life for a little while to visit the shrine of Alma Mater. Mr. Cowdery remained faithful to his broad hat and every ready umbrella. Mrs. Cowdery kept always that precision of dress, coiffure and gait which seemed so French, as if the language she strove to impart had fused itself through her physical person. The two must have been rarely apart except when in their separate class-rooms, and their bicycles were details of the vignette.

There must be hundreds like me who, whether they ever knew the Cowderys or not, or ever studied under them, will miss them in the Oberlin picture and plant a little prayer, like a tree on Arbor Day, that all may go well with them. It is good to know that they will return next year and pleasant to hope that even California may send them back to the Campus unchanged.

One hears that there are more Freshmen than ever this year, thirsty young minds come to drink as deep as may be of the Pierian spring. They have tasted, through the synthetic straws of radio, cinema and motor conveyance, vintages of which we who came to Oberlin in the early nineteen hundreds, knew nothing. Few there will be, however, to whom the cup which Oberlin offers will not be new. For want of more ethereal words we may call it intellectual happiness. Great teachers, 'the still air of delightful studies'—surely Oberlin were Paradise enow!

Villard Speaks

Oswald Garrison Villard, distinguished former editor of *The Nation*, spoke before the Oberlin Social Science Club on October 16. His topic was, "A Liberal Looks at Washington."

Successful High School Day

Oberlin's fifth annual High School Day was held on Saturday, October 21. Almost nineteen hundred high school seniors and juniors, reports Mr. William Seaman, teachers, parents and friends visited the Oberlin Campus on that day. Some 455 students took the competitive examinations for the fifteen \$250 scholarships in the College of Arts and Sciences, and around 95 contended for the four \$350 scholarships offered by the Conservatory of Music.

The program provided for the visitors included tours of the Campus, a special Chapel service led by President Wilkins, a special concert in Warner Hall by members of the Conservatory faculty; a buffet luncheon in various Campus dormitories for the examination contestants; free movies; the football game with Marietta; Campus bonfire and sing; and an all-College dance. Perfect fall weather added its usual charm to the Oberlin architecture.

It is interesting to note that although school principals were asked to bring only those students definitely interested in college and regarded in general as promising college material, and although examination competitors were this year required to be in the "top tenth" of their class, the numbers of Campus visitors and of examination contestants did not seem to decline. A second point of interest is the comparatively large number of men who signed up for the College competitive tests, 223 men to 263 women. This is an unusually high proportion.

A good many alumni were among the "teachers and friends" who returned, a pleasing commentary on alumni interest and cooperation in the matter of admissions.

Peter Pease Cabin Moves to Galpin

The little log cabin that stood on the Campus at Commencement time, representing to us our beginnings, has left the shadow of its historic elm and gone into other spots. It now stands near Mt. Oberlin on Galpin Field, to be a rest-house and lodge on the women's athletic grounds forever.

Built last spring by Professors Lynds Jones and Robert E. Brown, the cabin served for the Peter Pindar Pease celebration on April 19, for the Centennial in June and for the Oberlin Window Fair this fall. The only change in its appearance resulting from its move has been the substitution of a real fire-place for the stove (a "Stewart stove," no doubt) whose pipe projected so noticeably above the cabin roof last spring.

Alumni Sons and Daughters of 1937



Front row: Williams, Durand, Sperry, Fauver, Partridge, Leonard, Hammond, Johnson, Chute, Saunders, Rodgers, Hall, Hilborn, Risinger, Ellis, Schutt, Street, Martin, Parks.

Middle row: Areford, McCracken, Marks, Tibbetts, Bellows, King, Gaeher, Sutherland, Peal, Bliss, Geiser, Cleverdon, Treash, Osborn, Metcalf, Moran, Davis, Ferguson, Schieber, Moore, Lindquist, Hasse, Rudolph.

Top Row: Dye, Rogers, Richards, Miller, Hack, Fendrich, Nerby, Mears, Guscott, McKelvey, Wasson, Wickenden (above), Westerdale, Shipherd, Oblinger, Weller, Bennett, Strong, Dart, Park, Woodruff.

Oberlin's stock among the sons and daughters of her alumni seems to have soared to new highs this year. Out of a freshman class of 388 students in the College of Arts and Sciences, no less than 67, or 17%, have a parent or parents who have attended Oberlin. An additional 91 students, or well over 23%, have some family connection here other than parents. Sixteen per cent of the class, or 62, have brothers or sisters who have come here. In brief, 41%, or almost half, of the class, confesses to some sort of family precedent leading them on.

Among our Oberlin family names we joyfully note the recurrence of a Metcalf and Gerrish (Margaret, daughter of Keyes D. Metcalf and Martha Gerrish, both '11). Margaret is another of our fourth generation students. Her great-grandmother, Harriet Blanchard lit.'47, married Nathaniel Gerrish. Their son, William Blanchard, married Miss Julia Elizabeth Gage lit. '84; William himself graduated in 1886. Their daughter, Martha Amanda Gerrish '11, married her classmate Keyes D. Metcalf; the pleasing result of all which is enrolled with us this fall. In addition to being a fourth-generation student, only 87 of her relations have attended Oberlin. Her great great-uncle, Charles Gerrish, even entered with the first class, December 3, 1833.

Two more Metcalf connections have enrolled with us: Edward A. Miller, son of Alanson Miller '12 and Marjory Leadingham ex'13, and Eloise Chute, daughter of Charles L. Chute '04. Chute is itself an Oberlin name of long and strong standing, and has the added advantage of suggesting Lightner in the same breath. A second Chute (Helen Mears,

daughter of Sarah Chute Mears '11) joins us from California.

We may also point with pride to a Strong (Tracy, Jr., son of Tracy '08 and Edith Robbins of the same class), and a *bona fide* fourth generation student to boot. Likewise to a Williams (Mary H., daughter of Stephen R. Williams '92), which at once brings to mind Hardings and Hemingways without end.

Janet Johnson, daughter of Marjorie Millikan '98, and Alfred Fauver, son of Edgar Fauver and Alice McDaniels, both '99, recall two other families we are proud to call our own. Georgianna Davis, daughter of Merle Davis '99 and Vallborg Vea '00, and Genevieve Olds '36, daughter of Mrs. Genevieve Davis Olds '97, belong to the noteworthy company of the Davises, Olds and Bridgmans.

Would the unwary guess that Louise McKelvey, daughter of John J. McKelvey '84, was related to the Gulicks and the Swifts? Or that Ruth Osborn, daughter of Irwin Osborn and Amelia Reed '04, conceals 37 Oberlin relatives, impartially divided between Osborns and Reeds? Or that Pauline Guscott, daughter of Blanche A. Reed '97-'98, is a Carter in disguise?

Except for the limits of time and space, we could continue in this vein indefinitely, chronicling Bennets and Bellows, Partridges, Parks and Leonards. We think we should, however, mention the grandson of President King, Charles B. King, son of Harold Lee King '05 and Hazel Barker ex'11; and a great granddaughter of Father Shipherd, Elizabeth Shipherd of Norwich, Conn.

Of our 67 alumni sons and daughters, 27 are men and 40 women. Mothers as usual lead in sending their offspring back

to Alma Mater. Twenty-one "mothers' daughters" and eight "mothers' sons" have enrolled, as compared with six "fathers' daughters" and eight "fathers' sons." In twenty-four cases both parents have studied in Oberlin. This is a noble increase over the total of 14 freshmen who last year came to us from all-Oberlin homes.

Sixty-two of the ninety-one parents involved in the coming of our sixty-eight alumni "children" are full alumni; twenty-nine are former students.

The Conservatory alumni do not seem to be as active as College alumni in sending back their sons and daughters to Oberlin. Only about 5% of the Conservatory freshman class boasts Oberlin parents, while an additional 17% owns to some Oberlin connection.

Back To Nature

The Oberlin Outing Club has completed a drive for members this fall which has resulted in a fifty per cent increase in membership. The Club will have a much more varied program this year than it has offered for some time. The annual Fall Festival, first of three dating affairs, was held on October 14. The other two will be a Sugar Bush party in the spring and the usual Spring Festival in May.

In addition to these affairs, stag suppers, at which various members of the faculty and townsmen will lead discussions on topics of interest, will be given every two or three weeks. Camping and much more general use of Chance Creek facilities is expected to ensue.

Our Freshman Pedigrees

New Students	Class	Parent
E. Randall Bellows	'37	{ Josiah H. Bellows
Frederick D. Bennett	'37	{ Ellen K. Smith
Jane R. Bliss	'37	{ Leonard P. Bennett
Marilyn Brown	'37	{ Margaret Dewey
Eloise Chute	'37	{ Caroline Baxter
Robert H. Clark	'37	{ Bertrand Brown
M. Ardelle Cleverdon	'37	{ Cora W. Moe
Gertrude E. Coddington	'36	{ Charles L. Chute
Francis E. Dart	'37	{ Harlow A. Clark
Georgiana W. Davis	'37	{ Nellie L. Shell
Barbara J. Dudley	c'Irreg.	{ Joseph R. Cleverdon
Robert Y. Durand	'34	{ Mabelle L. White
C. Sherman Dye	'37	{ Ruth K. Todd
M. Virginia Ellis	'37	{ F. Sidney Dart
Alfred N. Fauver	'37	{ J. Merle Davis
William E. Fendrich	'37	{ Valborg W. J. Veal
Alice A. Ferguson	'37	{ Carl H. Dudley
Doris C. Gaehr	c'37	{ Hortense P. Mapes
Gretchen E. Geiser	'37	{ *Walter Y. Durand
Elizabeth G. M. Glenn	'36	{ Sara E. Watson
Pauline L. Guscott	'37	{ Trafton M. Dye
Richard M. Hack	'37	{ *Helen Louise Myers
Lois L. Hall	'37	{ Edgar Fauver
Elizabeth V. Hammond	'37	{ Alice C. McDaniels
Katherine B. Harroun	'37	{ Emma C. Stocker
Gordon W. Hasse	'37	{ Bessie A. Morley
Carl F. Hayes, Jr.	'37	{ Mary K. Schmitkons
Flora E. Hilborn	c'37	{ Florence M. Chaney
Linford E. Irwin	'37	{ Herbert T. Glenn
Janet G. Johnson	'37	{ Blanche A. Reed
Harriet L. Kerr	'37	{ Winifred Hanlon
Charles B. King	'37	{ Grace E. Leavenworth
L. Jane Kinney	'37	{ Florence I. Mosher
Thomas B. Kline	'37	{ Herbert K. Harroun
Gertrude M. Leeper	'37	{ Antoinette Beard
Barbara H. Leonard	'37	{ Dora Hard
Clara G. Lindquist	'37	{ Ruth Dutton
Louise McKelvey	'37	{ Paul A. Hilborn
Anne C. Marks	'37	{ Ruby E. Worthington
Elizabeth D. Martin	'37	{ Marjorie A. Millikan
Helen Mears	'37	{ *Madge Mae Kerr
Margaret G. Metcalf	'37	{ *Harold L. King
Edward A. Miller	'37	{ Hazel Barker
Margaret C. Moore	'37	{ Laura E. Read
Mary A. Moran	'35	{ John C. Kline
Catharine A. Nerby	'37	{ Louise Thomas
Florence E. Oblinger	'37	{ Edward W. Leeper
A. Genevieve Olds	'36	{ Evangeline Hiatt
A. Ruth Osborn	'37	{ *Frederick E. Leonard
Robert D. Park	'37	{ Bertha M. Hopkins
Ruth E. Parks	'37	{ G. Elmer E. Lindquist
Alfred E. Partridge	'37	{ Ethel M. Geer
Ruth A. Peal	'37	{ John J. McKelvey
		{ Elizabeth C. Dyrenforth
		{ Ruth S. Moxcey
		{ S. Gladys Chute
		{ Keyes D. Metcalf
		{ Martha A. Gerrish
		{ Alanson M. Miller
		{ Marjorie Leadingham
		{ Edward J. Moore
		{ Amelia M. Eade
		{ Grace L. Robbins
		{ Mabel A. Pearl
		{ *Harriet Dunipace
		{ C. Burnell Olds
		{ Genevieve W. Davis
		{ Irwin S. Osborn
		{ Amelia L. Reed
		{ Winifred A. Gott
		{ Harrison M. Parks
		{ Louise E. Prosser
		{ Ernest C. Partridge
		{ Winona E. Groffam
		{ Arthur L. Peal
		{ P. June Durbin

(Continued on page 52)

Can You Complete Library Files?

The Library files lack the following periodicals, and the Librarian would be greatly obliged if any of our alumni could contribute them.

Manchester Guardian Weekly, v. 28, no. 9, March 3, 1933.

Popular Science Monthly, v. 122, no. 2, February, 1933.

Saturday Review of Literature, v. 9, no. 10, September 24, 1932.

Scientific American, v. 148, no. 5, May, 1933.

James B. Smiley Dies

James B. Smiley, Oberlin '89, A.B. Harvard '91, A.M. Harvard '94, hon. A.M. Oberlin '24, well-known Cleveland and for twenty-four years principal of Lincoln High School, died on October 3 at the age of 66 years. He had not been active at the school since he suffered a severe heart-attack a year ago, and had tendered his resignation in July.

From teaching the classics in old West High, Mr. Smiley went to Lincoln as assistant principal when it was first opened in 1907. Two years later he became principal.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, in its account of his death, says, "The name Smiley was as indissolubly linked with Lincoln School as Lincoln is with the life of the southwest community. (He) had those personal qualities which roused loyalty in faculty and pupils. He had an intense personal interest in all school activities . . .

"In his regime at Lincoln the enrollment grew from a few hundred to 4,000, and handicraft classes and domestic science and commercial courses were added to the curriculum."

Surviving Mr. Smiley are Mrs. Smiley; a daughter, Mrs. Eloise S. Bradley '22; and two sons, James F. '20 and Robert '23-'26. Dr. Dan F. Bradley '82 conducted the funeral services.

1933 Class Directory in December

Because of unusual pressure of work on the Bureau of Appointments this fall, the Directory of the most-recently-graduated class, which usually appears in the November number of the *Magazine*, will have to be deferred until the December number. The delay will have the added advantage this year of allowing for much more complete information than could have been gathered by November; and we hope that members of 1933 who have not yet reported what they are doing and why will hasten to do so before November 15, Directory deadline.

Our Freshman Pedigrees

(Continued from page 51)

J. Vernon Reeder	c'37	Ida M. Haeefe	c'00-'01
M. Virginia Riblet	'37	{ Roy J. Riblet	'12-'13
		{ Muriel Herbold	c'08-'09
Walter H. Richards	'37	{ Oliver M. Richards	'10
		{ Gertrude E. Hocking	k'10
Mary C. Risinger	c'37	Stella Eikenberry	'08
Alice H. Rodgers	c'Irr.	Alice F. Ewalt	c'99-'01
Ronald D. Rogers	'37	Charles F. Rogers	'07
John F. Rudolph, Jr.	'37	J. Francis Rudolph	'98
Mary E. Saunders	'37	Helen A. Kelly	'03-'05
Betty M. Schieber	'37	L. Marie Kimmerline	c'08-'10
Mary J. Schutt	'37	Josephine S. Hood	'01-'02
Wilnot C. Sperry	'37	Walter J. Sperry	'01-'03
		{ Jay S. Stowell	'09
Stewart J. Stowell	'37	{ Anne W. Stewart	k'12
		{ Edward T. Street	a'02-'05
Eleanor F. Street	'37	{ Christina K. MacLennan	'06
		{ Tracy Strong	'08
Tracy Strong, Jr.	'37	{ Edith A. Robbins	'08
		Edith I. Osborne	a'92-'95
Mary E. Sutherland	'37	Keim K. Tibbetts	'10
William D. Tibbetts	'37	Mabel E. Browning	c'04-'06
F. Wallace Tobin	'37	*Philip B. Treash	'00
Marian L. Treash	'37	Samuel D. Wasson	'10-'13
Jane E. Wasson	'37	Daniel M. Weller	'13-'15
Maxine J. Weller	'37	Mary M. Cleverdon	'00
Harriet L. Westerdale	'35	Edith M. Pierce	k'98
Richard S. Wickenden	'37	Anna M. Bartlett	c'04-'05
Mary B. Wig	'36	Stephen R. Williams	'92
Mary H. Williams	'37	{ *Clarence M. Woodruff	'01
Robert W. Woodruff	'37	{ Althea C. Rowland	'01

*Deceased

Alumna Speaks at Fellowship of Faiths

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell '84 of Washington, D. C., was a recent speaker at the second parliament of religions held in conjunction with the Century of Progress in Chicago. Her topic was, "Solving the Colored Woman's Problem."

The religious parliament, which was known as the World Fellowship of Faiths, was the second convention of its kind to be held in this country. The first was held at the World's Fair of 1893. The program, August 27 to September 17, included speakers of all faiths and from many countries.

Mrs. Terrell was one of the first two women elected to serve on the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and held office for about eleven years. Her husband, Judge Robert H. Terrell, was for many years on the bench in Municipal Court.

Book By Ballantine

Former President William G. Ballantine of Oberlin has just published a new book, *The Logic of Science*, which discusses the principles that underlie scientific reasoning. Professor Ballantine, now of Springfield, Mass., is the author of many volumes and current articles. His translation of the New Testament is generally conceded to be one of the best that has been made.

Promising Cross-Country Material

In spite of their 22-33 defeat at the hands of a strong Wooster team in the initial meet of the season on October 14, the Crimson and Gold harriers are expecting a good year. Their remaining meets are: Marietta, here, Oct. 21; Detroit City College, there, Oct. 28; Ohio Wesleyan, here, Nov. 4 (this may develop into a triangular meet with Muskingum); Denison, there, Nov. 11; Ohio Conference meet here, Nov. 18.

Oberlin's defeat at the hands of Wooster was due in large part to the stellar performance of their captain, Knutsen, who smashed the course record to win. The second man in was Cady of Wooster; third and fourth, Manlove and Jorgensen of Oberlin; Rath and Tillson of Wooster tied for fifth and sixth; Schwin of Oberlin, seventh; Murchall of Wooster, eighth; Wallace and Brown of Oberlin, ninth and tenth. The disappointment of the afternoon came when Oberlin's Captain Dublo, out of commission for the Big Six last spring, developed a severe pain and had to finish the race in a walk.

Oberlin's harriers have come into some exceptionally good material from the present sophomore class. Jorgensen, Manlove, A. Brown and Wallace are all members of '36. Coach Dan Kinsey is encouraged by the showing his men made in their first appearance, and by the fact that four of the six against Wooster were running their first varsity race.

Ira Chase '91 Dies

Word has just come to the Alumni Office of the death of Dr. Ira C. Chase '91, at Fort Worth, Texas, on June 20, as the result of X-ray burn during the course of experiments. He was 64 years old.

X-ray was "discovered" in 1895. About five years later Dr. Chase began his experiments, at a time when the danger of burns and need of protective devices were not yet fully understood. He was one of the many pioneers that died in this cause.

In addition to the contribution made to his profession by his work with X-ray, Dr. Chase served the Texas State Medical Association in several capacities, including that of president. At the time of his death he was serving as a member of the committee of collection and preservation of records for the Association, and was an active campaigner for legislation safeguarding public health. He was also the author of many medical volumes.

Ira Carleton Chase was born in Oberlin in 1868, and early moved to Flint, Michigan. Following his graduation from the College in 1891, he went to Fort Worth, Texas, on business. Two years later he became professor of physics and chemistry at the old Fort Worth University, and was the leading spirit in organizing the medical department there. In 1899 he graduated from the New York and Bellevue Medical College.

Dr. Chase was a member of the faculty of the Fort Worth Medical College until its close, at one time serving as dean; he became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1915. His death came just 24 hours before a luncheon which was to have been given in his especial honor by the Fort Worth Exchange Club.

He is survived by two sons, Edward D. and Robert K.; and by a sister, Miss Mary Hope Chase c'95-96.

Celebrates 80th Birthday

The eightieth birthday of Miss Frances J. Hosford '91 was celebrated Tuesday, October 3, at an informal tea in Talcott parlors. It was planned and given by her classmate, Mrs. Carrie M. Lawrence '91 and alumnae of L.L.S. Literary Society, into which charmed circle Miss Hosford has been adopted as an honorary and honored member.

Miss Hosford has been associated with Oberlin as a teacher from 1888 until her retirement in 1920. Those of us who do not know her as a teacher, however, have made her acquaintance through her articles in the *Alumni Magazine*, and through her little history of the First Church, *A Living Stone*, published last June. Her Centennial monograph, on Oberlin's women, has not yet been published.

We Continue a Discussion

Editor's Note—Many of our alumni readers will remember the letter from Dr. R. R. Rogers '10, appearing on page 280 of the June, 1933, *Magazine* and entitled "An Alumnus Looks at It." We issued at that time an invitation to all and sundry to take part in the discussion, an invitation extended likewise to the Administration. We take pleasure, therefore, in printing a letter from Dr. Wilkins to Dr. Rogers, written in reply. The discussion is not closed, however, and we should be glad to hear from alumni who feel that they may have something to contribute.

October 9, 1933.

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Your thoughtful and welcome letter published in the *Alumni Magazine* for last June lists three main causes which, in the opinion of the alumni group with which you are familiar, tend to diminish both the attractiveness of Oberlin College to high school students and the readiness of alumni to assist in a recruiting program. These three causes are, first, "the high intellectual standards for admittance maintained by the College during recent years"; second, "the economic uncertainty of the past four years"; and third, "Oberlin's slump in athletic reputation." I take it that you have in mind the College of Arts and Sciences alone, rather than the entire institution, and in the comments which follow, I shall accordingly refer to the College of Arts and Sciences alone.

I. THE HIGH INTELLECTUAL STANDARDS FOR ADMITTANCE MAINTAINED BY THE COLLEGE DURING RECENT YEARS.

It is true that we require high intellectual standards for admission, but it is not true that those standards have been heightened in recent years—except for one secondary change made in 1927, to which reference will be made below.

In so far as the scholastic entrance requirements themselves are concerned, the only change made since 1900 consists in the reduction of the number of entrance units required in mathematics from three to two and a half, the number of units which may be offered in any one of a considerable range of subjects being correspondingly increased from one and a half to two.

The two basic actions which have had the effect of making it more difficult, scholastically, for students to get into Oberlin were taken, respectively, in 1913 and 1914. The first was the limitation of numbers; the second was the exclusion (with provision for exceptions) of students graduating in the lowest third of their high school classes.

The limitation of numbers was a direct and inevitable result of the swift increase in the size of the College between 1920 and 1913. The figures are as follows:

College year	No. of Students
1900-01	428
1901-02	499
1902-03	578
1903-04	633
1904-05	670
1905-06	714
1906-07	802
1907-08	818
1908-09	875
1909-10	982
1910-11	1004
1911-12	998
1912-13	1017

This remarkable change in the size of the student body is really the most transforming thing that has happened in Oberlin in the last half century. The College changed in a decade from a small college to a large college—the change in size involving, necessarily, some change in character, and in particular some loss of that completeness of acquaintance throughout the student body and between faculty and students on which the small college so prides itself. By 1913 it was clear that the time had come to call a halt—both because the educational resources in plant and personnel could not take proper care of any more students, and because of the danger of impairment of the collegiate character of the institution.

It was accordingly voted in 1913 that the number of students in the College of Arts and Sciences for the year 1913-14 be limited to 1,000. The principle of limitation of numbers has been in force ever since, though details as to the extent and manner of limitation have varied. In the period 1920-27 the limit was gradually raised to 1275. In 1927 the plan was modified by applying the limitation to the freshman class alone. The limit was first set at 160 men and 160 women; was later changed to 180 men and 150 women (to counterbalance the slightly greater natural shrinkage in the number of men during the college course); then to 180 men and 160 women (in connection with the Kindergarten School transfer); and for the current year to a total of 400, without specification as to the proportion of men and women.

But the limitation of the number of students accepted did not in itself limit the number of students applying. The number of applicants continued to be in excess of the number indicated by the limitation, rising in some years far above that number; there continued to be, therefore, a considerable number of disappointed applicants, in some years a very large number. The limitation of numbers, itself rightful and inevitable, has been the main cause for the disappointment of applicants—and consequently, of the disappointment (and, in some unhappy cases, the disaffection) of their parents and friends. So long as the number of applicants exceeds the number of those who can be received,

there will always be heartburnings, regardless of the particular plan of selection which may be adopted.

In 1914 the Faculty voted that "it be the general policy not to admit students from the lowest thirds of their high school classes" (with provision for exceptions). The adoption of this policy was due to the fact that experience showed conclusively that students graduating in the lowest third of their high school classes could not ordinarily keep up with their college classes, and were likely to have a painful time while in college and to incur suspension for poor scholarship, usually by the end of the freshman year. To admit a student who has little chance of making good is not to do him a service, but is rather to be cruel through laxness.

This point is of the utmost importance, and should be carefully considered by parents who are inclined to resent the refusal of the admissions application of a son or daughter on the ground that he or she is graduating in the lower part of his or her high school class. The College has had a long experience with such students. If, on the basis of that long experience, it is the judgment of the College that a boy or girl, if admitted, would almost certainly suffer the strain of an unsuccessful effort to keep up with his or her class and the final calamity of suspension with the chance of a resulting inferiority complex, is it not clearly better that we should say "no" in the first place, rather than say "yes," knowing what probably lies ahead? We are indeed compelled, as a matter both of honesty and of decent kindness, to say "no" in such a case; and we would rather bear the bitterness of a parent to whose son admission has been refused than the bitterness of a parent whose son has been admitted and has failed.

Nevertheless the "lowest third" rule has always been administered with full recognition of the fact that exceptional cases do occur. The faculty discussions of the rule in the years following its adoption concerned themselves always with these exceptions, never with the rule itself, as to the wisdom and necessity of which there has been no question.

In the spring of 1927, since experience had proved that applicants graduating in the lower half of the middle third of their high school classes stood very little better chance of remaining in college than those graduating in the lowest third, the policy of non-admission of those graduating in the lowest third of their high school classes was extended to include all those graduating in the lower half of those classes.

The present practice in the case of applicants from the lower half of their high school classes is, in any cases in which there seems to be ground for reasonable hope that a student may make good, to

offer him the opportunity of taking an aptitude test, and if he does well in that test to accept him, despite his low high school standing.

Our last major action with regard to admissions policy was taken in 1922, when it was voted, first, to base admission not on priority of application but on both scholarship and "personal qualifications other than scholarship," and second, "that preferential treatment be given to properly qualified sons and daughters of alumni whose applications are received before June 1 of any year" and "that preferential treatment to a lesser degree be given to properly qualified brothers and sisters of alumni and present students whose applications are received before June 1 of any year."

The first of these plans goes by the somewhat misleading name of "The Selective Admission Plan." It is selective, in the sense that it does away with mere priority in application as a basis of preference. It is not selective in the sense of selecting on the basis of scholarship alone. It provides definitely for the weighing of qualities other than scholarship in making a decision as to admission; and therefore makes admission possible for some who would not be admitted if the standards were scholastic alone. The Admissions Office would be glad to send to you, or to any alumnus, copies of the rating blanks which are used in estimating personal qualifications.

You may be interested in the following table, which shows just what has happened in the last few years:

cision as to acceptance we regularly accept a good many more than the number indicated by the limit, in the expectation that there will be a considerable shrinkage. Since we never can tell just how much shrinkage there will be (although we figure probabilities carefully on the basis of the experience of previous years), the number actually enrolled is not likely to correspond exactly to the number indicated by the limit. You will note that in 1927-28, 1928-29, and 1930-31 the shrinkage was less than we had anticipated, that in 1929-30, 1931-32, and this present year, it was slightly more than we had anticipated, and that in 1932-33, when an extraordinary number of withdrawals for financial reasons took place at the last moment, the shrinkage was much greater than we had estimated.

The table just given includes both men and women. The corresponding figures for the men separately occur in Table 2.

I am told that certain alumni have the feeling that our present admissions policy is specifically connected with my administration. If that were so, I should admit it freely, for I believe the policy to be sound and reasonable. As a matter of historical fact, it is not so. The latest action referred to above was taken in the spring of 1927; I came to Oberlin the autumn of 1927. Our present admissions policy was developed by successive faculty committees under the presidency of President King.

11. THE ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

Oberlin College has done more, in all

college in the country. (It may be noted, in this connection, that the actual expenditure of the College per student per year is about \$800.) The cost of board, which three years ago was \$6.50 per week, has been three times reduced, and for the present semester is \$5 per week. The average cost of room rent has also been reduced. For the present year the average cost for men is about \$3.15 per week, and for women about \$4.00 per week. The sum of tuition, board and room for a man attending Oberlin this year, assuming that he pays a room rent of \$3.15 per week, is \$518. For a woman, assuming that she pays a room rent of \$4.00 per week, the sum of the same items is \$549. I do not believe that there is any other college in the country where an educational experience comparable to that offered by Oberlin can be had for a figure anything like as low as ours.

In the same general connection may I call your attention to our plan—announced in the *Alumni Magazine* for June—to allow graduates of last year's class, under certain conditions, to return for graduate study this year without payment of tuition fees.

All in all, the manner in which Oberlin College has eased matters for its students in the last four years is a major reason why high school students should look toward Oberlin, and why alumni should appreciate the effort which the College is making.

With reference to finances, you appear in your letter to take the position that the fact that alumni and others have suf-

TABLE No. 1.

Year	Applicants	Applicants who failed to complete papers or withdrew voluntarily	Applicants rejected because of the "lowest third" rule	Applicants rejected chiefly because of the limitation of numbers	Actual freshman enrollment	Announced limit
1925-26	680	131	36	134	379	
1926-27	696	139	33	149	375	
1927-28	609	142	28	107	332	320
			because of "lower half" rule			
1928-29	561	131	42	40	348	320
1929-30	483	103	30	33	317	320
1930-31	687	152	44	147	344	330
1931-32	631	179	50	80	322	330
1932-33	614	236	28	49	301	340
1933-34	691	269	26	10	386	400

Among the applicants accounted for in the column headed "Applicants rejected chiefly because of the limitation of numbers" there are a few who were rejected because of failure to meet particular entrance requirements, or failure to stand sufficiently high in personality ratings; but the great majority of cases represented in this column are straight "limitation of numbers" cases.

Voluntary withdrawals after applications have been accepted are usually due to financial difficulties, but may be due also to any one of many other causes. We never can tell how many such withdrawals there will be at or just before the last moment. When we make our de-

probability, than any other college in the United States to help its students meet the effects of the depression. In the last four years amounts given out in scholarship aid and loans to students in the College of Arts and Sciences have been, in round figures, as follows:

Year	Scholarship Aid	Loans
1929-30	\$69,000	\$26,000
1930-31	86,000	20,000
1931-32	97,000	33,000
1932-33	84,000	42,000

For the present year tuition in the College of Arts and Sciences has been reduced from \$300 to \$225—a larger cut, both actually and proportionally, I believe, than has been made in any other

ferred heavy financial cuts in the depression constitutes in itself a reason why faculty salaries ought to have been reduced earlier and more largely. This position would have more justification if in good times the prosperity of alumni and others were reflected automatically in increases in faculty salaries; but that is unfortunately not the case.

College salaries in the country in general have never been what they ought to be if college teachers are to be the sort of men and women they ought to be; if they are to teach with the efficiency with which they ought to teach; and if they are to give to their students the sort of responsive older companionship which

TABLE No. 2.

Year	Applicants	Applicants who failed to complete papers or withdrew voluntarily	Applicants rejected because of the "lowest third" rule	Applicants rejected chiefly because of the limitation of numbers	Actual freshman enrollment	Announced limit
1925-26	282	63	18	10	191	
1926-27	303	88	19	6	190	
1927-28	267	71	20	5	171	160
			because of "lower half" rule			
1928-29	261	72	18	3	168	160
1929-30	211	45	14	3	149	160
1930-31	307	99	16	11	181	180
1931-32	311	98	32	5	176	180
1932-33	293	128	17	7	141	180
1933-34	341	161	15	2	163	

they ought to give. Andrew Carnegie wrote in 1905: "I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions." Conditions had improved measurably by 1929, but salaries in most institutions were not adequate even then. It might be said with but little exaggeration that college faculties in general have never known anything but depression. In Oberlin low rates prevailed until 1927: we were able then to adopt a salary scale which, though still not as high as the service rendered would warrant, is, nevertheless, very good as measured by the ordinary standards of the profession. Loss of this gain would be not only a sad thing for Oberlin, but for the many institutions which look to us for example. The fact that we postponed our salary cut to the last reasonably possible moment has been a matter of encouragement to men in other institutions, will enable us still more surely to attract new faculty members whom we may desire, and should be a permanent source of pride to the friends of Oberlin.

You wrote under the impression that we were facing a salary cut "of 1-8 per cent." At the time when you wrote we had, in point of fact, a cut ranging from 5 to 10% for the staff in general, with higher cuts in certain special cases, up to a maximum of 21%. For the present year the cuts for the staff in general range from 11 to 17%, with higher cuts, in certain cases, up to a maximum of 29%.

It has been by no means without an active and sympathetic consciousness of what has been going on that we have witnessed the financial suffering which the depression has brought to so terribly many men and women, and among them to so sadly many alumni of the College. I know of my own knowledge that many members of the faculty have been using considerable portions of their salaries to help out relatives, friends, students, and others whom they have known to be in need.

III. THE SLUMP IN OBERLIN'S ATHLETIC REPUTATION.

There is a slump in Oberlin's athletic reputation; and that slump unquestionably makes it more difficult to attract certain

high school men to Oberlin, and affects the attitude of certain alumni to the College.

The slump in reputation is due primarily to the fact that the last five football seasons have shown a much lower proportion of victories than did the preceding years. The figures for the last ten years are as follows:

Year	Won	Tied	Lost
1923	4	1	3
1924	8	0	0
1925	7	1	0
1926	7	0	1
1927	6	1	1
1928	4	1	3
1929	4	0	4
1930	2	0	6
1931	3	1	4
1932	2	0	6

I doubt whether the slump in reputation is related to Oberlin's record in other sports. The basketball record may have something to do with it: in each of the last three years we have had four victories and eight defeats—but we had two victories each and ten and eleven defeats respectively in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27, when our football reputation, and consequently our general athletic reputation, was high.

Our record in baseball has for a long time been neither very good nor very poor. Our record in track has in general been one of distinguished success. We have done definitely well in various minor intercollegiate sports. (In soccer, an intercollegiate sport for the last three years, we have never been defeated.)

The fact remains that Oberlin football stock is low—and that in consequence a good many high school boys think unfavorably of Oberlin, and certain alumni draw the inference that the College is declining sadly and is not worth working for.

That this should be so is a sorry commentary on prevalent motives and attitudes with regard to education. The American college in general is, and any individual college worthy of the name is also, primarily (though by no means exclusively) an institution for the training and enriching of the mind. That a prospective college student should be largely influenced in choosing his college by the degree of success achieved by football

teams is inherently absurd. Yet high school students are actually so influenced, in Ohio and throughout the country. Football is spectacular; football is fashionable; football is news. It is not hard to trace the distortion of values—yet the distortion is there.

The swaying of alumni attitude by good or poor success in football is also explicable, since football receives more newspaper publicity than any other college activity; but that the pride of an alumnus in his college and his readiness to serve his college should in any large measure be affected by football scores is an indication that his college failed to establish in him a truly collegiate sense of values.

Among the students of the college football has, I think, just about its rightful place. For those who play, it is hard work, with plenty of excitement and plenty of satisfaction, if one has done one's best, regardless of the outcome. For those who watch, it is a clean and thrilling and enjoyable spectacle. But relatively few college students of the present day—except perhaps in the far west—regard football as the be-all and the end-all of life. If the students of the present day can retain their sense of proportion after they graduate, the general alumni attitude will have a closer relation to the primary aims and achievements of the college.

There has been no change in athletic policy in Oberlin since my coming, nor was there any change in athletic policy here for many years before that time. Our policy has been for sportsmanship, not only on the field but in preparation for the game. Oberlin, in recent years, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has never financed athletes directly or indirectly because they were athletes, and has never made it easier for athletes to enter or to stay in college than for non-athletes. I should regard any weakening of this policy as an unpardonable backward step.

You suggest that our high intellectual standards of admission tend to keep football men away. That may be; but as I have shown above, there has been no change in admissions policy since 1914 which would tend toward the exclusion of football men, except in so far as greater

number of applications in itself operates as a more exacting sieve, and in the exclusion, since 1927, of the small number of men graduating in the lower half of the middle third of their high school classes.

Football requires basically an exceptional degree of physical strength, plus (for backs and ends) physical speed. But football itself is the better—especially modern football—for the infusion of a considerable degree of intelligence. The best team I ever saw in my life was a Dartmouth team of about twelve years ago, in which about half the men were Phi Beta Kappa men. To watch their brilliant individual and group coordination was a joy—even though they were smothering a Chicago team of which I was then a rabid partisan.

I am not at all sure that the tide of football material may not turn again in our direction. (The foregoing sentence was written before College opened. A sports article in the *Oberlin Review* for September 26 begins: "With the largest, heaviest, and most experienced squad of freshman football aspirants reporting in recent years . . ."). If it does, well and good—provided it is first of all good college material. The assistance of alumni in recruiting such men will be very welcome indeed.

I am glad that you recognize the value of our intramural athletic program. There, indeed, is ground for pride. Our program fully recognizes the value of athletic activity, not for varsity men alone but for all men in the college. Last year our program included, in the autumn, football, touch football, soccer, cross-country, tennis, golf, and volleyball; in the winter, basket-ball, indoor track, swimming, handball, wrestling, fencing, tumbling, boxing and bowling; in the spring, baseball, playground ball, track, horseshoe pitching, tennis and golf. During the year more than 400 games, tournaments, and meets were arranged; and the percentage of the men of the College who participated in the program was ninety. I doubt whether any college in the country can show a better record.

If you should talk with a high school senior who indicated a reluctance to go to Oberlin because of our recent relatively poor football record, I think you should admit the facts, as temporary facts, without hesitation. But you might well press him rather hard as to the grounds on which he was tending to select his college.

On the positive side, even within the field of athletics, you have the fact of our fine intramural program; and in respect to the central collegiate effort and purpose you might, in my judgment, tell him with entire accuracy that the college education which Oberlin offers today is second to none in the country.

What I have written constitutes, I think, a reasonable and factual answer to your letter. That, of course, is not the whole

story. On the particular points you have raised, I believe that Oberlin at the present time is right; and I am hoping very much indeed that this letter may carry such conviction on these points as to win a higher measure of cooperation from those who may read it. But I am very far from believing that Oberlin is right in all respects, or that the type of college of which Oberlin is so excellent an example is a definitive type of educational institution. I am convinced that the entire educational system of which the college is at present a part faces major readjustments in the coming decades, in respect both to its formal divisions and to the character and objectives of the educational experience to be offered.

In a recent book, *The College and Society*, I have tried to state some of my ideas with regard to the directions of desirable change—suggesting that the great majority of high school graduates who seek further education should find it in a type of institution quite different from the four-year college, and that both in that type of institution and in the first two years of the four-year college the main educational effort should be to qualify students to play their parts well as members of the society into which they are to go.

I hope profoundly that in the new order of education which I foresee, Oberlin may attain a place of leadership comparable to that which she has held, and holds, in the present order.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest Hatch Wilkins

College In Politics

The Social Science Section of the Ohio College Association, of which Professor Harvey Wooster is this year president, is undertaking to organize sentiment in Ohio against the proposed amendment to the state constitution limiting tax on real estate to a maximum levy of 10 mills. Such action would, it is contended, bankrupt local government and put the schools in grave danger.

The section has created a special technical committee on taxation, of which Associate Professor Arthur E. Nilsson is a member. This committee prepared a statement of objections to the proposed amendment which were sent to departments of political science and of economics in Ohio colleges and universities, to chambers of commerce in the cities and to the editors of Ohio newspapers.

Authors This Month

Henry Haskell '95, editor of the *Kansas City Star*, needs no introduction to alumni readers.

Lloyd W. Taylor (Atoms and Philosophers) is head of Oberlin's Physics Department. John Salter '21, now professor at Wisconsin University, spent year before last in a study of Philadelphia politics.

Thatcher-Whiting Reunion

A happy family reunion took place last summer at the home of Mrs. Edith Whiting Thatcher '98 and Miss Mabel Whiting '08, in Santa Ana, California. From Schenectady, N. Y., came Dr. and Mrs. Everett Whiting Thatcher '26 (Tennie Marie Klotz '26) and their daughter Lucy; from Oakland, California, converged Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Reark '26 (Elinore Thatcher '26) with their little daughter Barbara; while Virginia Thatcher '30 came on from Baltimore to make the reunion complete. Mrs. Lucy J. Whiting, who studied in the Conservatory in the late sixties, and her sister Mrs. Alberta Husted, who has lived for many years in Oberlin, were also members of the household.

Mrs. Dern in Oberlin

Secretary of War George H. Dern and Mrs. Dern (Lottie Brown '96-'98) were in Oberlin Sunday, October 22, the guests of Miss F. Isabel Wolcott.

Church Celebrates 125th Anniversary

On August 19 and 20 the Congregational Church of Burton, Ohio, celebrated its 125th anniversary amid strikingly Oberlin surroundings. Its pastor is Wilmot E. Stevens '94.

On the evening of the 19th, a historical pageant, directed by Maurice A. Fox, brother of Mrs. Marjorie Fox Wieland '29, was presented in Burton Park before an audience of over a thousand people. Among the 200 people in the cast were Mrs. Wieland and her husband John H. Wieland '29, Doris Paton '20, Margaret Stevens '31, W. E. Stevens '94, and Everett C. Hale '25.

On Sunday the 20th, the pastor was assisted by Rev. Robert Paton '88 and Rev. Ozro Newcomb '95. At the fellowship service in the afternoon Mrs. Helen Kimball Smead of Madison, Ohio, Oberlin '93-'94, spoke for the Plymouth Rock Association of Congregational Churches, of which she is moderator, and Rev. Harlan P. Metcalf '89 also had a part in the service. Among those attending the services were Daniel D. Parmelee '14 and his brother Don Parmelee, for several years a student in the Academy and a student in the Conservatory 1911-12; Mrs. Harlan P. Metcalf (Czarina Goldsburly '92-'94); Mrs. E. O. Mead, whose husband was a former pastor of the church and an alumnus of the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology '00. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Griswold '94 (Frances Louise Fitch '94) were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens for the two days.

Yeomen Take First Two Games

BY MONTY McKINNEY '34

Oberlin 12—Rochester 0

Playing in the first game of the current season, Oberlin sped to a victory over Rochester on the latter's field. The team was on the offensive for a great part of the game and missed running up a larger score by one or two unfortunate mistakes. Oberlin scored first in the second quarter on an end run after a fake kick by Brickley. Previous to that time the team had been largely on the offensive with the exception of Rochester's one scoring threat after Pfaff's fumble on the seventeen yard line. Rochester completed one short pass and was then held for downs. Oberlin kicked out of danger, and Rochester made no other threats during this or the next period.

The second touchdown came after a drive from the forty-yard line. A reverse netted in a gain of about twenty yards, and from there the ball was pushed across the line on a series of line plays. A third touchdown just missed completion when Cooper dropped a pass over the goal line.

Throughout the game Oberlin showed speed and power, more of both than had been seen in an Oberlin team in many years. Baetz passed and kicked well, and Ruth accomplished his usual good blocking. The line charged fast and hard and thoroughly outplayed the Rochester line.

Oberlin 21—Kenyon 0

Oberlin put on a good show for its first home game, winning over a heavy but slow Kenyon team by a score of 21-0. The spectators, of whom there were many, saw the team start off slowly, making only one score, a safety, in the first half. These points came within the first two minutes of play on a Kenyon fumble. In spite of the fact that the team made no score during the first two periods, it advanced readily through the Kenyon line and around the ends, and there was no doubt as to which team was superior.

In the third quarter Correll, substituting for Brickley who had been removed with a dislocated elbow, ran thirty yards on a reverse play for the first touchdown of the game. Thereafter, with numerous substitutions, Oberlin seemed able to walk through their opponents readily. Correll got away on two more occasions, and a couple of passes were completed out of a far larger number of tries. A pass to Ruth led to one of the subsequent touchdowns, Smith carrying the ball over after one play on a line play.

The kicking of Baetz, sophomore star, was a feature of this game and was responsible in no small part for the margin of victory. He placed his punts well and got fine distance on all of them, getting

each kick off in good time and without accident. Again the line outcharged their opponents, and the importance of this fact in the outcome of the game cannot be minimized.

Wooster 6—Oberlin 0

Oberlin went down to Wooster with an even chance for victory even without the services of Baetz, out with a torn ligament. Wooster, however, jumped to a fast start and scored within the first five minutes of play on a pair of end runs which added up to almost fifty yards. After a couple more plays they were able to put the ball across for the only score of the game. Wooster threatened again, but for the most part the game was played near the middle of the field until the end of the game when Oberlin advanced to Wooster's territory on a pass from Smith to Cooper. Subsequent plays brought the ball to Wooster's nine-yard line where, with four downs and about a minute and a half to play, a pass to Ruth failed as did three plays through the line.

Defensively the line was weak against Wooster's fast bunch, and the Oberlin line seemed unable to adapt their play to changing requirements as Wooster's attack shifted. The kicking was ably handled by Pfaff in the absence of Baetz, but Pfaff's kicks were low and long, and the ends had not enough time in which to get down under them to make the tackles. It was without doubt Wooster's game as it was played.

Another Finney Tale

We have come by what we believe to be a new and genuine Finney story. It is contributed by Mrs. Lemira Sloan Langille '67, who entered Oberlin from Western Reserve Seminary in the term of 1866. She is now over ninety years old.

"Soon after I went to Oberlin," writes Mrs. Langille, "I had a personal experience with Rev. Finney. At that time the girls, instead of desiring to be tanned, tried to save themselves from being tanned by wearing veils.

"At that time I wore a turban with a veil fastened on the upper left edge of it. The material was similar to that worn by nuns. Theirs is black; mine was a bright dark green. The veil was about three-fourths of a yard long and the same in width.

"One windy day as I was passing the house of President Finney, he was in the front yard. Just then my veil blew up, exposing my face. He called out, 'Sinners hide their faces!' It was a long time before I forgave him for that impertinence."

Death of Mrs. Warner



Just as the *Magazine* goes to press, we receive word of the death, on October 23, of Mrs. Lucien C. Warner.

Keren Osborne was born on October 15, 1849, the daughter of Noah H. Osborne and Eliza A. Thompson. On April 12, 1868, she was married to Lucien Calvin Warner, and became actively identified with his many charitable and philanthropic undertakings. Together with Dr. Warner, she was the donor of the buildings housing the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, erected 1883-84, and of Warner Gymnasium, erected in 1900. The honorary A.M. degree was bestowed upon her by the College in 1902.

Dr. Warner died in July, 1925. The four children survive: Mrs. Agnes Warner Mastick '92, Franklin H. Warner and Lucien T. Warner both of the Class of 1898, and Mrs. Elizabeth Warner Gallowhur, who attended Oberlin in 1896-97.

Frosh Win Tie-Up

To those it may concern, the freshman men succeeded in winning the annual tie-up this year by a 70-61 score. The sophomores ended the first half brilliantly with the count at 35-28 in their favor, but at the latter end sheer numbers began to tell.

In this connection we should like to report an incident which we suppose no one else is aware of, as it has not appeared in print. It is our impression that, following the fray, sophomore men ingeniously clung to the clappers of the Finney Chapel bells, making the peal of victory a somewhat uncertain voice to the eager hands of '37 on the rope below.

'33 In Shansi

Our alumni may enjoy excerpts from a letter written by Gertrude Cheney '33, our new woman Shansi representative, two weeks after she arrived in China.

"Our stay at Peking was shortened to about three days, for the second day Dick (Irwin) received an S. O. S. from 'Alzie' Munger, the head of the English Department at our school. It seems the Faculty Retreat was to take place earlier than expected and there was only one there, 'Alzie' herself, to represent the English Department. We took the night train to Yu'tse (a French train, by the way, with little compartments and hard narrow beds which go widthwise). From Yu'tse we expected to go the rest of the way, a stretch of about 23 miles, in the school car. However, the roads were so bad because of recent heavy rains, not only autos couldn't get through, but there was even some doubt about rickshas making it. As it was then late in the afternoon we decided not to risk it that night but to go on to the next station, Taiuanfu . . . We were back at Yu'tse by ten ready to start on our ricksha journey, for still the roads were impassible to autos. What a ride that was—especially crossing the first river! The bridge had been washed away. Though the river was quite shallow, only about four feet deep in the deepest place, yet that was too deep for our rickshas to be pulled through. Instead river-men lifted them up with us in them and carried them that way. All our baggage had to be untied and carried across, piece by piece, each trunk being carried by about five men. About four in the afternoon the hospital car from Taiku met us and took us the rest of the way. There were two more rivers to cross, but about forty men were waiting at each river to push and pull us across.

"School officially started with eight o'clock chapel August 22. The faculty all lines up outside and marches in and up on the platform while the 500 boys and girls stand at attention. The English Department sit along the back row, so that 'Alzie' can pass notes along to tell us what is happening. The biggest thrill came with the tune of our Oberlin Alma Mater. Then I felt right at home, though they were all singing Chinese words.

"The other night I attended my first Chinese feast. It was given in honor of Gene Chaio who has been Dean here for the last six years and who is now leaving to be Secretary to the Advisory Board in the National Mint in Shanghai. They are undertaking quite a tremendous piece of work there, i.e., making the currency the same throughout all of China. All the Faculty were invited to the feast. We began with hors-d'oeuvres. These were served in small bowls and left on the table throughout the whole meal. There

were dishes of watermelon seeds, sliced cucumbers, jellied cold ham, bits of chicken, grapes, sliced peaches, agaraga, pickles and pork, old black hard-boiled eggs, and soy bean sauce. The second course was sea-fungus served in a big bowl and set in the middle of the table, while all dived in with a spoon. It was too soupy to eat with chopsticks. The other nine courses were beancurd, land fungus, chicken (roasted and was it good!) clam mussels, peppered chicken, lotus seeds, little meat balls and gravy, "whole family" (a mixture of everything under the sun, on the order of Irish stew), and rice with soup to pour over it. I see now why feasts last about two hours.

"Yesterday the school tried out something that has never been done before and thanks to Sam Wilson it was very successful. The upper classes of Chinese have quite an aversion to menial labor. They have never done it and don't see why they should have to do it now. Most of the students at the school have the same ideas, since they come from the upper classes. Imagine if you can, then, the sight of 500 boys and girls working for two hours in the broiling hot sun pulling out weeds, some of them four feet in height, and actually having a good time! . . . Yesterday morning in chapel Mr. Chang of the Extension Department gave a rousing speech. 'Why is Japan so strong?' said he. 'Its people work. Many of ours are parasites, especially the rich . . . The whole Government knows now that we have to change. Therefore, new orders have come from the central Government. Think how much we could produce if all our people worked. Also how strong we'd be. We could meet our enemy without fear. If we love our country we should work; if we love our school, our work should begin here.' And from that he led to the work of pulling out weeds from both the Girls' Athletic Field and Boys' Athletic Field. It seemed an impossible task. The Faculty were out in full force, too, for this was a Faculty-student undertaking. The student body were divided into four sections and each assigned a certain part of the field to weed. Likewise, each section had a special student leader and different colored flags. And how they did work! They tackled the Girls' field first and were through it in less than an hour. Then, with more yelling and shouting, the whole group left to go over to the other Compound and start on the Boys' field. Though they weren't all finished at five-thirty (the appointed hour for stopping), the work was called to a halt and all were given apples to repay them. They certainly showed fine spirit throughout the whole work; we have reason to be proud of them."

Good Hopes of Soccer

Soccer starts on its fourth year of inter-collegiate competition with a schedule of four games: November 4, Wooster there; November 11, Wooster here; November 18, Ohio State there; and November 25, the University of Illinois here. This is the first year Wooster has had intercollegiate soccer, and the strength of their team is therefore unknown. Ohio State has a good outfit, but has always been defeated by Oberlin; the University of Illinois, still stronger, has defeated us once and has once been held to a tie.

Oberlin prospects are good this season. Although McLeod, John Brown, Storandt, Rivkind and Cameron were lost by graduation, the team will have five lettermen returning with two years of varsity experience each. These are Edward Pye, captain; Olds, Wilbur, Voellmig and Robbins Strong. With one year of varsity experience come McCrae, Lombard and Murray. Good material from the sophomore class includes Ransmeier, Gould, and Cooke, who will probably be goalkeeper.

In three years of playing, Oberlin soccer has lost one game and tied one; five goals have been scored against us, compared with 30 scored against our opponents. Year before last, not a single goal was scored against the Crimson during the entire season.

Honor Cyrus Baldwin

Pomona College women have recently christened one of their residence halls Baldwin Hall, in honor of Cyrus G. Baldwin, president of Pomona College from 1890 to 1898.

Dr. Baldwin graduated from Oberlin with the Class of 1873, received his A.M. in 1876 and was honored with the D.D. in 1896. He died at Palo Alto in 1931.

Springfield Meets

A meeting of the Connecticut Valley Alumni Association was held October 4, 1933, in the Oppenheimer Memorial Room of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Dr. Bohn spoke to us of the great men who have helped to make Oberlin, and gave us news of the Oberlin Centennial. Several of our group had attended the Centennial and gave us their impressions.

The people in office for our association during the past year were re-elected, so that the officers now are: Rev. Alfred Walton '11, president, Elizabeth Craig '28, vice president, and Ella Sherley '31, secretary-treasurer.

After the meeting light refreshments were served, and Oberlin alumni from the Class of 1883 to the Class of 1932 became better acquainted.

—E. S.

Alumni News

'48—George M. North died in Cleveland on June 9. He is a son of Mrs. William G. North (Anna J. Mahan '48) and a grandson of President Asa Mahan.

Acad. '65-'66—Pickering P. Smith died at Richfield, Ohio, on June 10.

'67-'73—George W. Kinney, president of Kinney & Levan, Cleveland, celebrated his 80th birthday on October 4. Still in active service, he spent the day at his desk, pausing only to receive a gift of eighty roses from his employees and to read the letters and telegrams of congratulation from his friends.

'70—Rev. Homer W. Carter, Wisconsin State Congregational Church leader for more than 25 years, died August 27 at his home in Madison. Mr. Carter had been confined to his bed by illness for two years since the death of his wife in 1929.

He was born November 5, 1847, in Tallmadge, Ohio, and attended Andover Theological Seminary after he received his degree from Oberlin. He was ordained in 1876. Upon graduation he taught and preached among the Negroes in Alabama for a few months and then went to Ripon and later to Brandon, Wis. He married Jeannie McClelland of Brandon in 1885. Mr. Carter entered state church work in 1892, becoming secretary of what was then known as the Wisconsin Home Missions Society and moved to Beloit. He went to Madison in 1910 where he was superintendent of the Wisconsin Congregational conference. In 1917 he became registrar and pastor-at-large. While he held this office he filled pulpits at Sparta and Racine. He was relieved in 1923 of his conference duties and gradually retired from active church work. Surviving are three children, Dr. Homer M. Carter ex-'11, Madison; Mrs. Seth Pratt, Burlington; and James T. Carter '14, Baltimore; eight grandchildren, and a brother, Dr. Charles Edgerton Carter '94, Pasadena, Cal.

'72—On July 11 the Weiser, Idaho, Congregational Church celebrated its fortieth anniversary with its ninety-year-old founder, Edward A. Paddock, very much on hand. At the afternoon service the founder of the church reminisced in the inimitable Paddock style, giving interesting details of the early history of the church. Mr. Paddock gave up the pastorate of the church to serve as the principal of Weiser Academy, and later became the founder and head of the Intermountain Institute.

c'72-'73—Mrs. John H. Buck (Josie Needham) died June 1 at her home in Portland, Oregon. She had been ill for some time and confined to her bed since the death of her husband on April 18. Mrs. Buck, a native of Lexington, Ohio, married and went to Portland in 1893. Her husband was an instructor in penmanship in the public schools. Surviving her are her two sons, L. F. Buck and Frank L. Buck, deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court.

a'72-'75—An invalid since 1920, Dr. Corwin G. Warden, 75, died at his home, 17 Adams Street, Berea, Ohio, on May 26. Dr. Warden received medical degrees from the University of Wooster

medical department in 1878 and Western Reserve University School of Medicine in 1882. Despite his ill health he continued until recently the practice he began in 1879. He served as postmaster at Berea from 1890 until 1894. Dr. Warden is survived by Mrs. Warden.

'73—"Dear Alumni Association," writes Mrs. C. G. Baldwin (Ella Billings), "Your friendly interest invites a reply. The N R A has forgotten us who depend upon 'fixed incomes.' They are going down while commodities are going up. It seems wrong, yet how can such a result be remedied? I do not know. I draw my belt a little tighter and fare on. I have no plans at my age except to live on what I have."

'76—Henry Liberty Bates is faring well these days. He enjoyed the Centennial last June immensely and is looking forward to returning in '36. The following tribute was paid to Dr. Bates in a recent issue of the Portland, Oregon, *Journal*: "He is a Republican and a Congregationalist and has always taken an active interest in the Y. M. C. A., serving as adviser and father confessor not only to the college boys but to everyone else who needs a friend and counsellor."

e'76-'78—Mrs. Samuel M. Dick (Alvioleta May Luse) died at her home, 1371 North Garfield Avenue, Pasadena, Cal., June 10. Mrs. Dick took advanced work in voice and pipe organ in Philadelphia and special work in piano in Chicago. For several years she was a member of the music faculty of the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga. As the wife of a Methodist minister she occupied the pulpit of his churches several times during his absence. She was active in missionary work and devoted her efforts especially to foreign missions. Mrs. Dick is survived by her husband to whom she was married in 1888, and by one sister, Mrs. William E. Chenery, of Boston.

'78—The following communication was received from Wilder S. Metcalf of Lawrence, Kansas: "I am more short of income these days than for fifty years. If I could sell perfectly safe farm mortgages to any one I should be coming to life. I go nowhere unless some one desires my services or my company enough to pay my expenses. I have been chairman of the National Finance Committee for eleven years and take care of investment of some millions of dollars, the proceeds of which go to help in the care of disabled soldiers or their widows and children. I am chairman of the Board of the Federal Home Loan Bank, District #10, a director in the Liberty Life Insurance Co. and president of a Building & Loan Co. But while no salary attaches to any of these, they do pay expenses."

t'81, '81—Mr. and Mrs. M. Luther Stimson (Emily B. Hall), after visiting their northern children regularly for about forty years, have not been fifty miles away from their home (Coral Gables, Florida) in the last two years or more.

'85—Mrs. Louis L. Nichols (May Ellis) of Brooklyn, N. Y., returned to her summer home in Penn Yan, N. Y., September 14, after a delightful three months'

visit in Tours, France, with her granddaughters, Jane and Ann Nichols, of Westfield, N. J.

'85, '86—Rev. and Mrs. Harry D. Sheldon (Grace Safford) have been spending the summer and fall with Mr. and Mrs. Alan B. Sheldon '17 (Elizabeth E. Barnard '18), Fort Worden, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon traveled by auto all the way, stopping a month in Denver. They also stopped in Yellowstone Park and spent several weeks in Seattle.

'85—Mrs. William Bliven (Nellie F. Canon) and her daughter, Mrs. Helen Brundage of Scarsdale, N. Y., moved to Tryon, N. C., November 1. Mrs. Bliven and Mrs. George W. Andrews (Harriet A. Clark '85) of Oberlin, visited Mrs. Louis L. Nichols (May Ellis '85) in Penn Yan, N. Y., the first week in October.

'88—Charles Joseph Chamberlain has been a professor emeritus for nearly five years, but still retains his office at the University of Chicago. During this period he has taught two summer sessions at the Puget Sound Biological Station and one semester at the University of California at Los Angeles. He has also published a book on the *Elements of Plant Science* and the fifth edition of his *Methods in Plant Histology*. Mrs. Chamberlain, whom students of forty years ago will remember as Mary E. Life ex-c'88, died in February, 1931.

'90—Mrs. George C. Doolittle (Carrie S. Shaw), formerly a Presbyterian missionary in Syria, died October 19 following a stroke. In 1893 Mrs. Doolittle was appointed a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. She remained active in missionary work until 1923, when she resigned because of poor health. She is survived by a son, Charles Doolittle '19 of Elmwood, Ill., and a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Piper of Chattanooga, Tenn.

ex'91—Mrs. John M. Gundry (Frances R. Gilchrist) died October 16 at her home, 11916 Carlton Road, Cleveland Heights, after an illness of several years.

Mrs. Gundry was born in Alpena, Mich., the daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. C. Gilchrist, and came to Cleveland with her family, where her father became head of the Gilchrist Transportation Co. Mrs. Gundry not only attended Oberlin College for several years, but also studied at the Cleveland School of Art. She was always interested in painting and had a studio at the family's summer home in East Orleans, Mass.

Mrs. Gundry had always been a devotee of music and before her illness she was a member of the Amateur Musical Club. Second to her interest in art came her interest in gardening and decorating. For many years she had been a member of the Garden Club of Virginia. She had, previous to her illness, been a member of the Cleveland Print Club and the Woman's Club. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Surviving are Mr. Gundry, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company; three sons, John M., Jr., Joseph P. and Willoughby D., all of Cleveland; and a daughter, Bede E. Clifford of the Bahama Islands.

'91—Rev. William H. Baker celebrated his 75th birthday on October 10. Mr. and Mrs. Clare M. Vrooman '15 (Jessie L. Baker '15) entertained nearby members of the family in his honor that evening, and shared with him scores of greetings and appreciations of his ministry from all parts of the country. Retired, but in excellent health, he and Mrs. Baker now live in Wellington.

'98—Ira D. Shay "is still at his old job of teacher training in the good old Southland. N R A has done us no damage as yet nor do we look for any. Berea teachers did not feel the past 'INDENTATION' as badly as most other schools in its class. One of the joys of Berea is that we have so many Oberlinites on the faculty."

'99—Harley G. Moorhead is chairman of the Complaint and Code Observance Committee of the N R A at Omaha, Nebr. He is also chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Insanity of Douglas County, Nebr.

'05—Mr. and Mrs. Clifton C. Erickson (Abbie R. Campbell) have returned East from California where they have been living for the past two years. They are now at home at 42 Sumner Street, Weston, Mass. Oberlin friends are always welcome!

'06—The Congregational Church at Livingston, Montana, of which Rev. Samuel McCarthy is pastor, celebrated its 50th anniversary in September. Mr. McCarthy is active in church and educational circles, having delivered the baccalaureate address at Billings Polytechnic Institute and Montana State College, Bozeman, at the end of the school year. He was also dean of the Montana Summer Assembly held at Boulder River July 11-20.

ex'07—Word has been received that Mrs. Fred B. Anderson (Lena Kennedy) was instantly killed on July 11 in an automobile accident near Sedgwick, Maine.

'07—Ruth A. Parmelee sailed for the United States in October to take her furlough on account of health and because the work at the American Women's Hospital, Piraeus, Greece, is at a lull.

'09—The first of June found Grace McConnaughey making her way from Claremont, Calif., to Oberlin where at Commencement time she had charge of 73 girls barracked at Tank Hall during the days when College dormitories were housing guests. In July she went to New England for six weeks, the major time being spent on Long Island in Casco Bay off the coast of Maine. She is now seeing Oberlin College life again after twenty-five years—this time from the viewpoint of the head of a College house instead of as a student. Any old friends driving through Oberlin will find Miss McConnaughey, ordinarily, at Keep Cottage—it she's not at the market or attending a "matron's meeting."

'12—Helen Dart worked last summer in the Travelers' Aid Society at the Century of Progress.

'12—Brigadier General C. R. Howland gives his interpretation of the cause of the Depression: "Let's not talk about the Depression. One of the causes of the Depression was, and is, talk about the

Depression. The Depression is largely mental. The sorrow and pinch of the Depression is physical.

"I am still a bachelor. There is so much public business to occupy time that a vacation is not just now in sight. I would like to visit Oberlin, but I haven't the time.

"My *History of the World War* is going through a second edition because the principles announced in it as the principles of war are also the principles that control business and life."

'13—While assisting in the repair of a roof at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, October 6, Ernest Yocom of Oberlin was badly injured when he fell about twenty feet. Both of his wrists were broken and he suffered two fractured ribs. Mr. Yocom is making a satisfactory recovery.

'13—Jerome Davis writes of an interesting project in the form of an Oberlin colony near Bath, Maine: "We own an entire point called Brightwater completely surrounded by water except for four hundred feet. On one side is an arm of the open ocean and on the other is a lagoon four miles long. Other Oberlin graduates who are here with us are Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Ewing '04 (Georgia M. Carrothers '02) and their daughter, Elizabeth, who is a member of the Class of 1936; and Rhoda McCullough '10, editor of the *Women's Press*. The colony is organized on a cooperative basis, each of us having a lease for 99 years but the entire plot of some 120 acres is held in common. We are just nine miles from Bath, Maine. Most of us have log cabins built from the trees on our own lots. All Oberlinites are most cordially invited to come up and see the place."

'13, '13—Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Cheney (Myrtle Kellogg) and their two daughters, Margaret and Ruth, are spending the winter in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Cheney, who is professor of physics in George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has a sabbatical leave of absence for the academic year 1933-34 and is spending the time in research and study at the California Institute of Technology. The Cheneys' California address is 1356 East Mountain Street, Pasadena.

'14—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Henderson of Wauwatosa, Wis., August 21, a daughter, Sarah Ann. Mr. Henderson recently attended a conference with Professors Moley and Berle in Washington, D. C.

ex'14—Ruth Bartlett worked last summer in the Travelers' Aid Society at the Century of Progress.

'15—Jessie E. Martin is home on furlough from Tarsus, Turkey, and expects to spend the year in Claremont, California, with her parents. Her address is 560 Mayflower Road.

'15—Mrs. Herman E. Nichols (Ruth E. Alexander) of Westfield, N. J., is making a splendid success of her photography for children. Her work is used by large advertising firms as well as in books; the Macmillan Co. has just published an illustrated book of Mrs. Nichols called *Nancy*. They will publish two other books for Mrs. Nichols this coming year.

'15—Clare M. Vrooman, who has been practicing law in Cleveland for fifteen years, has become a partner in the firm which will be known as Garfield, Cross

(Cleveland R. Cross '03), Daoust, Baldwin & Vrooman. Offices are in the Midland Building. Mr. Vrooman was admitted to the bar in 1918. He was assistant secretary of the old Civic League in 1917 and 1918, and with Raymond Moley organized the Citizen's Bureau, of which he was secretary in 1919 and 1920.

'16—Paul Williams has moved to Detroit, Mich., where he is associated with the Arthur Anderson Accounting Company.

'16—J. Anthony Humphreys is studying at the University of Chicago where he received a graduate fellowship in education.

'18—James, the six-year-old son of Professor and Mrs. Lawrence E. Cole, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. He is making a splendid recovery.

'19, '20—Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Baker (Alice M. Otto) have returned to Cleveland and are living at 1325 West 85th Street. Mr. Baker, after applying research methods to poultry production, has resumed his position as teacher of chemistry at West High. Young Wallace James Baker, who at present shows promise of being a track man, now helps the Bakers greet their friends in their new home.

'20—Helen Paulison is dubious about the outcome of the N R A and is just another recruit in the vast army of the unemployed. She reports too much vacation and has returned to Oberlin for repairs—mental, spiritual and physical.

'20—John Landis was crowned the new Oberlin Golf Club champion on Sunday afternoon, October 15, when he defeated Guy Throner '14 9-8 in the thirty-six hole final.

m'20—Mrs. Grace B. Daviess, mother of Grace B. Daviess, died September 24.

'21—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond T. Moyer arrived at Shanghai, China, September 26. Mr. Moyer spent the greater part of his 1932-33 furlough studying at Cornell.

m'23—Dr. and Mrs. D. Norman Craig of Washington, D. C., announce the arrival of Frances Elizabeth Craig on September 3. Dr. Craig is associated with the Bureau of Standards.

'23, '23—Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Emery (E. Louise Hyde) and small son, Billy, have returned to Buenos Aires.

'24—Jean Timberman drove home for a couple of months last spring, leaving California in the March earthquake and arriving in the Ohio River flood. She took the hint and stayed away just long enough to see spring really come again. She is now back in Santa Monica dispensing French in the High School. Between classes she enjoys a sniff of sea air on the balcony or even a glimpse of Cataline beyond the bay. (Just one more California booster!). Jean stopped in Bartlesville, Okla., to visit Mr. and Mrs. E. Keith Hatheway (Grace Lockwood ex-c'24) and their three adorable boys.

'24, '28—"We (C. Gilmore Warner and Dorothea Schaffner Warner) have just returned from three very interesting years of teaching at the American University at Cairo, Egypt. During those three years we had unusual opportunities for travel in Europe, Egypt and the Near East. Mr. Warner was fortunate to get an appointment as teacher of dramatics at Central High School, Cleveland. While

in Egypt, Professors Hubbard and Horton visited us and we just missed seeing Mr. Ward last winter. We have no home address in Cleveland yet, but our friends can easily find us through Central High."

'25—Arthur L. Williams gave a talk on October 3 on "A Comparison of the English and American School Systems with especial attention to Music," before the Ashland Rotary Club. He was the guest of Louis E. Pete, director of music in the Ashland schools and president of the Ohio Music Education Association.

'25—Chin L. Chiao retired from the Shansi faculty and is now secretary to the advisory board of the National Mint. L. P. Chiao m'29, dean of studies, and K. M. Wu m'31 are temporarily carrying the administrative work in addition to their own work until a successor to Mr. Chiao is found.

'26, '28—Clarence John (Jack) Amstutz was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Amstutz (Virginia M. Seckel) on September 5.

'26—Franklin L. Yocom is again leading the Ashtabula, Ohio, Men's Chorus and is continuing to make himself a very valuable citizen.

c'26—Mr. and Mrs. Mark E. Croxton (Virginia White), Jack aged four and Tommy aged two are living on a farm near Lake James, Angola, Indiana. "Life is busy, interesting and not too hard. As a personal shopper from Wolf and Dessaner's at Ft. Wayne, I (Virginia) am getting some experience in merchandising and keeping close touch with my home and family at the same time. A week-end at the Century of Progress before Nov. 1 is our only plan for a vacation."

'27—Virginia Van Fossan, alumnae secretary of Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, returned in September from the Timberline Ranch at Holbrook, Ariz., where she spent the summer. "We were so far away from the world," she said, "that when we reached the railroad station we asked what all the Blue Eagles were for. N R A had dawned since we left the East. But the Navajo Indians all clank with jewelry, and are all driving cars because they are now getting 21 cents a hundred for their wool, which used to bring them 4 cents a hundred."

c'27, m'33—Harold E. Cook has been appointed instructor in piano at Bucknell University. He formerly taught at Franklin College.

'27—Margaret Noss spent twelve weeks last summer at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. She is now employed in the technical laboratory of the E. I. DuPont Co.

'27—David L. Dial is a resident in pathology at the Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa., this year. He keeps busy, is still learning and is having a fairly good time now and then.

'27—Leona Massoth is living at the International House, 1414 East 59th Street, Chicago. She is studying at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Social Service Administration on the L. L. S. Fellowship.

'28—"One of the nicest things about living in New York," say Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Millard (Ruth Tracy), "is that practically everybody you know turns up

sometime or other." During the past few months the Millards have seen the following Oberlin people: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gurney '27 (Alice Kerschner '28), Roma Sexton Gurney '25, Mr. and Mrs. John Longnecker '28 (Helen Eddy '27), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Houten (Martha Tuckley '28), Mr. and Mrs. Roberts Rugh '26 (Harriette Sheldon '27), Mr. and Mrs. Willard Almy (Betty Humes '28) and young Bill, Mr. and Mrs. Weston T. Buddington (Ruth Bliss '26), Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Dayton c'28 (Peggy Wood c'28), Jerry McCord '28, Hilda Humes '26 and Harlan Thompson '28."

'28—Elizabeth Yeend was married September 6 in Ravenna, Ohio, to James G. Meyers of New York and a graduate of Colgate University. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are both teaching at New York University. Their address is 45 Christopher St., New York City.

c'28—Elizabeth Stuart is teaching piano and organ in Redfield, South Dakota. She is really quite busy in spite of the Depression: she plays for church services, directs the choirs and also does lots of accompanying.

'28—Ladley Husted is completing his graduate work in botany at the University of Virginia where he holds a four-year fellowship.

'28—Miss Dorothea Louise Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Gilbert of Princeton, Indiana, and Louis S. Peirce were married at Princeton Gardens, the home of the bride, on October 21. Mrs. Peirce was graduated from Ward Belmont in 1928 and from the University of Illinois in 1931 and is a member of Gamma Phi Beta. Mr. Peirce, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Peirce of Lima, Ohio, was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1931. He was on the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Peirce is at present associated with the law firm of Tolles, Hogsett & Ginn, Cleveland.

'28—Arline Horning, who is still teaching German and taking care of the library in the Ebenezer, N. Y., High School, attended library school at Syracuse University during the summer session.

ex'28—Katherine Affelder is faring approximately the same under the N R A as B. D. She spent last year at New York University where she received a Master's degree in sociology in June. This year Katherine has registered towards a Ph.D. at Teachers College and will major in personnel and guidance. Her plans are quite indefinite, but she has several irons in the fire. She is still actively interested in the comparatively untouched field of vocational and social adjustment of the blind and the partially seeing, and is at present conducting several projects along the lines of vocational guidance for such persons. This research takes her occasionally to such places as Boston, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Washington, D. C. Otherwise, Katherine can be found in New York City at 101 West 58th Street, where she will be very happy to hear from other Oberlinites.

'28—James S. Clark is a graduate student at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., where he is studying English and education. He hopes to re-

ceive his teacher's life certificate at the end of this year. He also adds, "Whether I shall spend the rest of my life in the pedagogic art is for the future to reveal. I would prefer not to spend the rest of my life in search for a beginning to such a career. Hence the training activities."

c'28—Hugh Williamson is beginning his fourth year at Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs, N. C., as dean of the school of music. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson spent the first half of the summer teaching in the summer school at Flora Macdonald College and Mrs. Williamson spent the remainder of the summer continuing her study of voice with Oscar Seagle at the Seagle Colony at Schroon Lake, N. Y. Mr. Williamson studied with Edwin Hughes in New York City.

'28, c'31—Mr. and Mrs. R. Kenneth Holt (Eleanor Andrews) are located at 99 Claremont Avenue, New York City, where Mr. Holt is working for a degree in the School of Sacred Music, Union Seminary.

'29—A son, Norman Story, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kathel B. Kerr on August 6. Mr. Kerr has been appointed for his second year as instructor in zoology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

ex'29—David P. Simpson, Jr., died in Oberlin September 29. He is survived by his father, David P. Simpson '92, principal of West High School, Cleveland; two sisters, Elizabeth H. '22 of Cleveland and Alice H. '24 of Honolulu; and a brother, Donald L. '19, Oberlin. His mother, Clara Little Simpson, died in 1926.

'29—Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Michel (Dorothy Hope) have returned to New Haven, Conn., where Mr. Michel is doing graduate work in the engineering department at Yale. The Michels lost their ten-months' old son on September 25.

'29, '30—The marriage of Elizabeth Tuckley to Dr. Lester R. Eddy took place September 15 at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. The bride was attended by her sister, Edith S. Tuckley '27 as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were S. Alice Stirling '29 and Mary Lois Hauschildt '29. Among the ushers were Mr. Henry H. Tuckley '34 and Dr. John E. Longnecker, Jr., '28. Other Oberlinites present were Mrs. Helen Eddy Longnecker '27 and Lois Eddy '32, sisters of the groom; Mrs. Martha Tuckley Van Houten '28, Marcella Spahr '28, Eleanor Oldenberg ex'34, Mrs. Minnie Hart Vogt ex'30 and Robert T. Williams '35.

Dr. Eddy is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and is now an interne at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J. Mrs. Eddy is teaching art in the Junior high school in Irvington. Dr. and Mrs. Eddy are residing at 1033 Stuyvesant Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

'29—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Heeter (Beatrice Ralston) spent another pleasant summer in Ithaca, N. Y., where Mr. Heeter continued his graduate study at Cornell University. They have found Ithaca quite a rendezvous for Oberlinites which always adds to "Bea's" enjoyment, at least. Mr. Heeter is principal of schools at Summerville, Pa. The Heeters' last trip to Oberlin was in June.

'29—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Kydd of Lakewood, Ohio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen

Ruth, to Mr. Richard A. Belford, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Belford of Rocky River, Ohio. Mr. Belford is a graduate of Ohio State University.

'29—Alfred W. Downes was married September 8 in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to Ruth Wagener, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1933. Dr. Downes received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1932 and now holds a position in the laboratory of the national Carbide Co. at Charleston, W. Va.

'29—Donald Rogers is entering his second year as graduate student in botany at the University of Iowa where he holds an assistantship in botany.

ex'29—Rebekah Wilson was married to Arthur H. Mershon, Jr., September 15. Mr. Mershon is a graduate of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. The couple are living in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the groom is physical director in Lincoln Center.

'29—Walter Phillips is continuing his graduate work in botany at the University of Chicago where he holds a university scholarship.

'29, '31—This note comes from Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Gay (Dorothy Zannoth): "Dear Everybody: Yes, we were married June 13 (not Friday) and spent the summer in Oberlin and Detroit. About September 14 we migrated, bag and baggage, to the prairie. We are now very comfortably located at 904 South Sixth Street, Champaign, Ill. Merrill is teaching economics here at the University and also working toward his doctorate, while Dorothy is keeping house and auditing a course at the U. Our house always has the latch string out for an Oberlinite, so don't anybody come to, or go through, this town without looking us up."

'29—Dolores Bonnadine Ward arrived July 17 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Ward (Dolores Buck), New London, Ohio.

'29—Emma L. Schoonover spent six weeks at library school at Chautauqua, N. Y., last summer and saw many Oberlinites while there. She is still teaching Latin and math at Waterford, Ohio, and is glad to have a job even if the salary is doubtful.

'29—Margaret I. Bane has the same old job teaching English and dramatics in the high school at Connellsville, Pa. She spent her vacation at the University of Chicago where she is working toward the Master's degree.

'30—A son, John Dudley Barnard, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley P. Barnard of Oak Park, Ill., on September 26. The baby is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Barnard '98 (Clara L. Dudley '98).

'30—Mr. and Mrs. James F. Faunce (Helen D. Cooper) have moved from Lakewood to 157 Atlas Street, Akron, Ohio.

'30—Frances A. Forbes was married May 31 to Harvey M. Vollrath, a graduate of Colorado Agricultural College. Mr. Vollrath is county agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, his county being the Island of Kauai. The couple are at home at Box 427 Lihue, Kauai, T. H.

'30—A son, John Evans Austin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Austin (Genevieve Hunt) on September 16.

'32—Alvin V. Beatty is entering the second year of a four-year fellowship in botany at the University of Virginia.

'30—John F. Adams is a graduate student in plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin.

'30—Elton S. Cook received his Ph.D. in chemistry at Yale last June. He is back in New Haven this year doing research and a little teaching at an almost invisible stipend.

'30—Clark Russell Lawrence was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. Miner (Red) Lawrence June 5.

'30—Marjorie Estabrook has made her exit and now Mrs. David H. Thomas has taken her place. The deed was done on the night of September 16 in the First Presbyterian Church of Warren, Ohio. "Bitty" von Wenck '30 and Mary Margaret Rhodes '30 were in the bridal party and Bobbie Hill '31 was also in attendance. The groom is a graduate of Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, and is now associated with the Sunlight Electrical Company in Warren.

For their wedding trip the couple motored to Toronto, Thousand Islands, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and through the White Mountains to Boston where they visited Mr. and Mrs. James W. Griswold '31 (Bonnie Boone Day '30) and thence to New York City and Washington.

They expect to continue their travels this fall on bicycles (true to the Oberlin tradition!) but will be home almost any evening to Oberlin visitors at 406 Rose-lawn N. W., Warren, Ohio.

'31—Ida May Flickinger is enjoying her first experience in the South. "Cotton, rice, tobacco, cattle, and shipping industries are all so fascinating when viewed first hand. The Texas skies can not be beaten for beauty. A swim at Galveston in the waves of the Gulf under a full moon—and you soon forget depression. However, I miss the beautiful fall coloring of the Oberlin foliage and the cool breezes. Texas is wonderful, but I hope that Fate returns me to my northern friends soon. Sorry to say we have not joined the N R A, so frequently work long hours. As a social worker, I find the needs great and demanding, but the results satisfying."

'31—Elizabeth S. Hanson is getting a big "thrill" from studying again, this time at Andover-Newton Theological Seminary. The M. R. E. degree is only incidental. She is also working at a Congregational Church in Jamaica Plain and finds herself kept busy with club work. Elizabeth's address is Chase House, Newton Centre, Mass.

'31—Margaret J. Magee is teaching literature in the Hannah Penn Junior High School in York, Pa. She returned recently from a trip to Europe conducted under the auspices of the American People's College. The tour was directed by S. A. Matthieson.

'31—Mardie Andrews has become something of a farmer, or farmerette, under the N R A. She has spent most of the time working on her father's truck farm and has come to feel more at home in a pair of overalls than in one of these new "slithery" dresses! Her family have "staged their own back-to-the-farm movement," and Mardie's address is now Route 2, Huntington, Indiana.

'31—The engagement of Ruth H. Cross to W. L. Utley has been announced. Mr. Utley was graduated from Purdue in 1929.

'31, ex'31—Mary Kathryn Jordan and Robert D. Reed were married September 16 in the Methodist Church of Bay Village, Ohio. Mary Louise Miller '31 of Martins Ferry, Ohio, was the bride's only attendant. An organ recital by Elizabeth Stratton c'33 preceded the service. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are at home at 1326 Edanola Avenue, Lakewood.

c'31—James Thrasher is teaching in the Jordan Conservatory of Music in Indianapolis, Indiana.

'31, '33—We have heard that Bert and Loomis Laird are running some of their dad's stores for him.

c'31—Margaret Kluge is head of the school music department at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

'31—Muriel Warren is now on the last lap of her fellowship in the New York School of Social Work. She expects to graduate in January.

'31—The following was received from Donald T. Dixon: "My father passed away on June 30. I am carrying on the insurance business which he had built up over a period of 30 to 40 years in his name, Harry G. Dixon. I write all kinds of insurance, and like the business very much. I am not married yet, but am seriously interested in a fine young lady. Greetings to all fellow-alumni."

'31—Roger Clapp is still studying at the Harvard Law School.

'31—Helen Winder has started her second year of teaching mathematics at the Mt. Victory, Ohio, High School.

'31—Jared H. Ford is teaching freshman chemistry and doing graduate work at the University of Illinois this year. His address is 807 Nevada, Urbana, Ill.

'31—"Under the N R A this particular alumnus (J. Newell Stannard) finds the tenor of his economic life exactly the same as before—except that he gets less pay for the same job. Nevertheless, courage is what we're supposed to exhibit and 'do our part.' One wouldn't see the direct benefit of all this, but I've done my part by raising the potential spending power of the Stannard tribe by one. The girl is Miss Grace Kingsley of Rochester, N. Y.—and Rochester University, but you would embarrass us very much if you asked *when* the spending would be done in this augmented fashion. Oh, yes. I happen to be a co-author of an article in the coming number of the *Journal of General Physiology*. It's just about some apparatus we built."

'32—Robert W. L. Mark has entered his second year at the Union Theological Seminary where he is doing graduate work in religion. His New York address is 600 West 122nd Street.

'32—Helen E. Mathews has charge of the Maumee, Ohio, branch of the Lucas County Library system. She enjoyed very much her course in library science at Western Reserve last year.

c'32—Although the N R A did not do it for him, Robert A. Melcher is glad to report that he finally has a job. He is teaching school music, ear training and sight singing, violin and wind instruments at Ohio Northern University. He also conducts the University band and orchestra and has violin classes in the

public schools. This of course means a tremendously heavy teaching schedule—33 hours a week in all, but Robert is enjoying his teaching thoroughly and is very happy to finally have a job. His new address is 409 S. Johnson St., Ada, Ohio.

c'32—Ora Mae Baird and Robert J. Connors were married August 26 at the Rectory, Lapeer, Mich. The couple are at home at the Connors Apts., Lapeer, Mich.

'32—Yip Shuen Chan has been studying in the department of economics at Columbia University since his graduation from Oberlin.

'32—Edna McLaren is studying at Western Reserve this winter.

ex'32—The engagement of Mary Jane Tyler and John Erb, instructor at Ohio State University, was announced recently. The marriage is to take place in the spring. "Ty" was graduated from Ohio State in 1932 and is now at the Columbus Y. W. C. A.

'32—Marian E. Lott is quite busy teaching three 7B arithmetic classes and a class of 7B English at the Park Junior High School, Ashtabula, Ohio, "for," she adds "Cupid strikes even teachers now and then in our system and thus helps the newer teacher. Besides, I have a night class of French at the Y. W. C. A. and several other students who are earnestly pursuing hobbies and can afford a private tutor. Add to this a Girl Reserve club of about sixty members, a primary church group of about twenty youngsters between six and nine years of age, and membership and offices in a church forum, the church board of education, a Y. W. C. A. group, and worst of all, a weekly contract bridge club.

"Vacations? Mine was partly spent at Chicago where I was guest of Henrietta Henoch ex'34 who graduated from the Evanston Art School. I also enjoyed a house party at the lake with Edna McLaren '32, Dorothy Niehus '32, Susan Richardson ex'33 and Audrey Gray ex-c'33."

'32, m'32—Mrs. Yone Takeuchi announces the marriage of her daughter, Mitsu, to Mr. Tadaaki Hara on August 14. Mr. and Mrs. Hara's address is in care Rev. J. H. Bennett, Higashi-Machi, Tottori, Japan.

'32—Catharine M. Brown is teaching commercial work—typing, shorthand, bookkeeping—and some English classes in the high school at Archbold, Ohio. She also does the office work in the high school and helps with all school activities. Her superintendent, Raymond L. Lorton, is an Oberlin graduate, Class of 1916.

c'32—Rosa Palm has accepted the position of music supervisor in Dover, Delaware.

'32—Robert Wilkins is an assistant in the library at Ohio Wesleyan University.

'32—Robert Oltman is continuing his graduate work in botany and his assistantship in plant physiology at the University of Minnesota.

'32—Herbert Clough writes: "Oh, yes, we have the N R A here too, and by that I mean I am now working—yes, working—as clerk in a grocery store! I have lost most of the 'spare tire' which has been accumulating around my waist during a year of idleness.

"I was very happy, as were the rest of the Springfield alumni, to see Dr. Bohn when he visited us in October. This was the first get-together of our section which I have been able to attend, and I shan't miss any more of them, believe me!

"I recently had the pleasure of seeing Gordon MacRae '31 who was on his way from Philadelphia to a job in Chicago. He was in town for only twenty minutes but we talked a week's worth.

"My cousin, Mrs. C. E. Spooner (Bessie Singleton '23) is living with us and attended the get-together with me."

'32—Laura Richards who received her Master's degree from the Smith College School of Social Service last August, has a position with the Service Bureau for Women under the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

'32—Emma J. Fanning is teaching physical education again this year at the Wellsville, N. Y., High School. Her new address is 3 Piper Place, Wellsville.

c'32—Marian Eberwine advises us that "the N R A hasn't reached the musician yet! Part of my summer was made pleasant by the fact that I could accompany the Lakeside Mixed Quartet, the members of which were from the Westminster Choir School. The summer was further gladdened by seeing so many Oberlin friends at Lakeside. Just now I have five piano pupils."

c'32—In spite of the depression Lucille Lee and a friend have decided to open a studio and try their luck. It is called the Lee School of Music and is located at 2800 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights. The aim of the school is to build up a large music center on the Heights. It has been in existence for five weeks and the girls' hopes are high even though finances are low.

Lucille is also taking lessons again with Professor Eisenberger and is working hard preparing some recital programs and a concerto to play with the Cleveland Symphony this coming spring. Her new home address is 1694 Coventry Road, Cleveland Heights, and she would be glad to see any of her Oberlin friends there or at her studio.

'32—The wedding of V. Ruth Roudahush and George B. Elliott took place September 16. Mr. Elliott was graduated from Dickinson College with the Class of 1931. He is employed in the Actuarial Department of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are living at 7297 Guilford Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

'32—Antoinette Claypoole is teaching sixth grade in her home town, Troy, Ohio.

'32—"The N R A hasn't helped this unemployed 'would-be' school teacher (Minnie Winder) yet, and I'm still at home."

'32—Margaret M. Glessner has had a position in the office of the general secretary of the Columbus, Ohio, Y. W. C. A. since the first of September.

'32—Here's some good news from Robert M. Largent: "N R A—not faring so well; job—same (a good one); plans—many; wives—none; children—none; vacations—none since I left school (steady work); trips to come—by the score, I hope; Oberlin—the greatest place on earth."

'32—Marian F. Siddall completed the work for a Master's degree in religious education at Teachers College, Columbia University, in August and is now educational secretary at the Philadelphia Y. W. C. A. She finds the work in the business and professional women's department exceedingly interesting, part of her work being to carry on an educational program in World Fellowship and Public Affairs with both the employed and unemployed. Marian's new address is Y. W. C. A., 1800 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ex-c'33—Margaret Fiske, a member of the senior class at Mount Holyoke College, is one of the 41 students in her class who have been admitted to study for honors during the current academic year. Miss Fiske will do her honors work in the history of art.

k'33—Helen Reynolds and Richard M. Timms were married in Elyria, Ohio, on October 21. Mr. Timms attended Ohio University.

ex-c'33—Campbell Hamilton is very busy this fall with a large number of piano pupils.

ex-c'33—Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Hansen of Shaker Heights, Ohio, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Marthe Elizabeth to Elmer C. Phillips on June 24. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of Western Reserve Law School.

ex-c'34—Mildred G. Ragent has entered the freshman class of the School of Nursing of Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

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